

# THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effort the Curiosity of those who read, whether it be for Amusement or for Instruction.—JOHNSON.

Sir Joshua Reynolds, on being questioned in regard to the cause of the inferiority of counterfeiters and imitators, answered, that their being copyists was of itself a proof of the inferiority of their power, and that while they continued to be so, it was impossible for them to attain superiority. "It was like a man's resolving to go behind another, and whilst that resolution lasted, it would be impossible he should ever be on a par with him."—NORTHCOTE.

## CONTINUATION of the ACCOUNT of the recent ERECTION of PUBLIC BUILDINGS in various PARTS of the BRITISH EMPIRE.



### THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.

THE Royal Military Academy at Woolwich was established in the year 1741, by warrants from King George II. The situation of the old academy in the Royal Arsenal being found unfavourable in many respects, and the gradual increase of the establishment calling for a larger building, a new one has been erected in an elevated situation near the foot of Shooter's Hill, and at the distance of about a mile from the Thames. The first stone was laid in May 1803, and the academy was removed to the new buildings (of which the above sketch exhibits the north front) on the 12th of August, 1806.

The youths who are educated in this institution form a separate company, under the denomination of "*The Company of Gentlemen Cadets.*" They receive pay from the moment they enter the company (which is so managed as to defray the expences of board, education, books, uniform, &c.), and are under military discipline, the Master-General of the Ordnance being their captain, as well as governor of the academy. Under him there are two captains, and four lieutenants, upon whom devolve the military care and instruction of the cadets when they are out of the academy. The present number of cadets at the institution is about 200; though we believe there are others in the company who cannot yet be received for want of room. In the department of instruction there are, under the general direction of a lieutenant-governor, inspector, and assistant

inspector, a professor of mathematics, and six mathematical masters; a professor of fortification, and two masters; a chemical professor; two French masters; two masters of surveying and plan-drawing; two other drawing masters; with fencing and dancing masters. The cadets are admitted to the institution on an examination, the qualifications for which were stated among our *Literary Varieties*, in a late Monthly Magazine. After their admission the strictest impartiality is observed. There neither is, nor can be, a system of favouritism in this institution. The cadets are examined for promotion from one class to another, and the inspectors always attend these examinations; talents and attainments alone ensure the preference. The examinations for commissions, which are the most important, are half yearly; and they are always held before a board of general officers, who recommend the cadets for commissions in the Artillery or Royal Engineer service, according to their fitness and proficiency.

Among the gentlemen of established reputation now connected with this important institution, are the following. Colonel Mudge, the able and scientific conductor of the "*Trigonometrical Survey of England and Wales,*" is the lieutenant-governor, under whose superintendence the academy is rapidly returning to the state of celebrity it had twenty or thirty years ago. Dr. Hutton, who for nearly forty years filled the mathematical chair with so much honour to himself



and benefit to the institution, still retains his connection with it as half-yearly mathematical examiner. Among the other gentlemen connected with the mathematical department, Mr. Bonnycastle and Dr. Gregory have been long known to the public by their scientific performances. And Capt. Malorti, one of the fortification masters, has published some useful elementary works on the branch of knowledge he teaches.

The cadets who are instructed at Woolwich were for some years sent to the Military College, then at Marlow, now at Sandhurst, as a preparatory school; but that plan being found attended with disadvantages, it is now abandoned. The institutions at Woolwich and Sandhurst are now therefore entirely

independent; and it may be added, that they are different in their nature, and are intended for very different purposes. The institution at Woolwich is confined solely to the instruction of young gentlemen intended for the artillery and engineer service; that at Sandhurst is supplementary, and designed for the instruction of such as are destined to any other branch of the military service of Great Britain. The education at Woolwich is free of expence, except the little incurred to purchase the first uniform; the cadets at Sandhurst pay a certain sum annually, bearing an assigned proportion to the rank of their parents, and being only free, we believe, in the cases where the cadets are orphans, or their fathers subalterns.

### ROYAL ARTILLERY BARRACKS, WOOLWICH COMMON.



NEARER to the Thames, by about two-thirds of a mile, than the Royal Military Academy, and on the same general elevation, of about 100 feet above the high-water mark in the river, stand the Royal Artillery Barracks. The length of the south front (of which the above is a perspective view) is about 350 yards. This forms one side of an extensive quadrangle, of which the east front commands a very fine prospect, including the rich scenery on Shooter's Hill, and the moving picture on the river nearly down to Northfleet. These barracks contain, besides quarters for officers and privates of the foot artillery, two squares of stabling, and accommodations for horse artillery. Behind the colonnaded recesses in the south front are, a spacious and elegant chapel, a well-furnished library, a handsome mess-room for the officers, and offices for the commandant, adjutant-general, and for the particular business of each battalion. There is also a large and elegant riding school, of which the exterior is a piece of simple though striking architecture, in resemblance of one of the temples in Stewart's Athens.

These barracks constitute a distinct garrison, of which Major-General Ramsay is the present commandant. The artillery quartered here form a fluctuating body of from 2 to 3,000 men. They are

taken to Woolwich as soon as they are enlisted, and are taught, besides the manual and platoon exercise usually taught to infantry, every thing connected with the great gun and mortar practice, the evolutions of horse and foot artillery, the passing bridges and defiles, the throwing of pontoons across rivers, the blocking or opening of roads, the use of scaling ladders, &c. The ground in the vicinity is admirably suited for the purpose; for Woolwich Common lying in part between the Artillery Barracks and the Academy, deviates so little from a plain as to suit extremely well for the usual artillery practice, while it furnishes a good range for the firing of shells running from the barracks to the Dover road. And close to the barrack field is some fine broken ground, richly variegated with hill and dale, wood and water, which is enclosed under the denomination of *the Repository*, and where, under the superintendence of General Sir William Congreve, that part of the works which relates to the formation of batteries, the assault of forts, the passage of rivers, conveyance of artillery, &c. is carried on. In the summer season, between April and November, the utmost variety of these operations is constantly to be seen at Woolwich; and they furnish (on Fridays) a very interesting scene.

## THE COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, MINCING LANE.

*(Used at this time as the temporary Custom House.)*

THE London Commercial Sale-rooms, lately erected in Mincing Lane, are intended to collect in one establishment all the conveniences necessary for the public and private sales of merchandize, and principally colonial produce.

These public sales were previously conducted in coffee houses, frequently in small dark and inconvenient rooms; and although the private establishments of the most eminent brokers, formed for their own particular concerns, remedied many inconveniences, yet still the sales of the same species of merchandise were held at different, and sometimes distant, places, thus precluding that competition of purchasers, which is the chief inducement of the merchant, to offer his importations to public auction; and preventing buyers from having the advantage of comparison in their subsequent purchases.

The building is divided into two principal parts, the front consists of an entirely new edifice, the first stone of which was laid by the lord mayor, on the 1st of June, 1811. It is 64 ft. 6 in. long, and 38 ft. 8 in. broad; with a stone front, ornamented with 6 columns of the Ionic order, adopted with little variation from the temple of Minerva Pelias at Priene, as given in the Ionian antiquities. These columns are supported on pedestals, which rest on the cornice of an inferior order, composed, not of columns, but of piers, forming the ground story of the building. The spaces between the pedestals are filled up with balustres, and above the windows are 5 reliefs, executed in artificial stone by Bubb; the middle compartment represents the city of Lon-

don, the four others, Navigation, Commerce, Agriculture, and the Arts.

The whole of the ground floor is occupied by a magnificent coffee room, at one end of which, between two scagliola columns, appear the stairs leading to the upper floors; the one pair, consisting of two public sale rooms, communicating by large double doors, and the two pair containing three sale rooms.

The second building, behind the one already described, formerly consisted of three houses, which are now thrown into one; the lower floors are divided into a number of counting houses; the upper into five shew rooms, the largest 60 feet long, for the exhibition of goods intended for sale, and communicating by a gallery with the rooms of the front building. Particular attention has been paid to the lights in these rooms, and by a succession of skylights sloping to the north, the perfect light of day is admitted, and the sun excluded.

The space between these buildings, and that behind the latter, on the ground floor, are occupied by a number of rooms lighted in the same way, intended for the sale of sugars. The buildings and alterations were designed by Mr. JOSEPH WOODS, and executed under his direction.

The recent conflagration of the Custom House has occasioned great alterations in the present use of this edifice, as the opportunities it afforded for the transaction of the public business, has determined the commissioners to take the principal part of the buildings for that purpose, till the New Custom House is finished.

\* \* In our next, or next following Numbers, will be given 5 or 6 other new Erections in or near the Metropolis; and we are then in possession of a supply of various magnificent objects lately built or building in distant parts of the Empire.



To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING heard that GEORGE PARKER BIDDER, seven years of age, the son of a day labourer who has a large family, has a peculiar talent for combining numbers, I sent for him, and after making a small present to gain his confidence, desired him to read a few verses in the New Testament, his class book in a school supported by Richard Holland, Esq. and found he could scarcely do it even by spelling many words; and knew not the numbers of the verses from one to ten. I then asked him how much are 16 and 9,—83 and 14,—72 and 16,—94 and 13? and he answered immediately each question with correctness. How do you make out your answer?—"I don't know." What remains when you take 3 from 12,—4 from 17,—9 from 62,—7 from 83,—6 from 104,—12 from 96? To each question the reply was prompt and correct. How much is  $4 \times 12$ ,— $5 \times 7$ ,— $8 \times 9$ ,— $9 \times 12$ ,— $21 \times 96$ ,  $18 \times 80$ ? The reply was as before. How many 7's are in 84?—Ans. 12.  $79 \div 6$ ,— $78 \div 7$ ,— $200 \div 12$ ? To each question he replied correctly and readily.

I then asked him how many days are in two years? But here he was at a stand—did not know what a year is, or how many hours are in a day; but having the terms explained, he soon made out the hours in a week, in a month, in 12 months. When asked how many inches are contained in a square foot, he soon signified he knew neither of the terms, nor how many inches a foot contains; but with the aid of explanation, he soon made out the number 1728: and, when desired to multiply this by 12, he complained the number was too large; but having time, about two minutes, he made out the number 20736: and by close attention and examination, I discovered that, in the first place, he multiplied the thousands, hundreds, tens, and units, in rotation, and added them together, to find the above amount. I was glad to make this discovery, as when once we find he has a method of his own, however wrong, we may hope that he may be taught the true one, without injuring his retentive faculty.

Not one of the terms used above does he understand, without explanation; and on every other topic, he is as ignorant as uneducated children of his age commonly are. His physiognomy is not bad, his features pretty good, and his symmetry without fault. Were he under the guidance of a proper master for a few years, it should seem to me that at a

very early age, he might be made a good mathematician. But, unfortunately, the means are not within his reach; nor can this object be attained without the aid of the humane and liberal,—those who delight to contribute to the advancement of genius.

J. ISAAC.

Mortonhampstead, Jan. 19, 1814.

P.S. The above is but a part of the boy's performance, for he was tried in pence, shillings, and pounds, and very soon stated the number of farthings in each, under 201.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE Bill lately passed for increasing the amount of the sum, by which persons were liable to arrest and imprisonment for debt, was a praiseworthy measure; and if it had been extended to twenty pounds, as originally proposed, instead of fifteen, it would, I think, have been better still; as I have always been of opinion, that the deprivation of personal liberty for debt, is not either the best way to obtain your money, or to reform the improper propensities of the debtor: for, not to mention many other cogent reasons, by personal imprisonment many a debtor is precluded from the chance, by his manual labour, of paying at all; and, the constant and necessary introduction of Insolvent Bills, is a melancholy and farther proof of it.

But it strikes me, that the introduction of this Bill for the prevention of arrests for debt under fifteen pounds, ought to be followed up with another Bill, enabling County Courts and Courts of Conscience to take cognizance of much larger sums than they now by law can do. So that, since the passing of the Act above-mentioned, the creditor is placed in a worse situation than ever.

What we want is a court which shall promptly, and with little expense, enable the creditor to sue for his debt, and obtain it without the tremendous apparatus of writ upon writ, and month upon month and year upon year of delay. In most, or all our county courts, if the debt amount to forty shillings, the creditor has no resource, between that sum and fifteen pounds, but a tedious and expensive method of proceeding, injurious alike both to the debtor and the creditor; and which tedious course too frequently enables the fraudulent debtor to elude, by delays and sundry other expedients, the justice of the law. At the same time, it furnishes a variety of weapons to the vindictive creditor, which enable

enable him to oppress, and overwhelm with expense, many an honest and well-disposed debtor. It would redound therefore to the honour of Sir Samuel Romilly, if he would follow up the good work which he has begun, by the introduction of such a Bill. For my own part, I see no impropriety at all in admitting all actions for debt below fifteen pounds, to be tried in our County Courts, in the same manner as all those below forty shillings now are; and I see no reason to fear that justice would not be administered here as well as elsewhere. But, should this be objected to, why could not the Courts of Quarter Sessions take cognizance of such causes, and make orders with ease and promptitude? A cause would then never remain longer than three months undecided, unless the parties should think proper to appeal to a higher jurisdiction: which it is not very likely would ever be done.

I see but one objection to the measure, which is, that the expense of recovering debts would be so much reduced, and both debtor and creditor would be saved so many pilferings, which under pretence of law they are now obliged to endure, that the unprincipled members of the profession of the law would frequently want employment; and, therefore, such will be, no doubt, ready with their artillery and great guns to oppose so salutary an improvement in our legal edifice. But, however, we will hope, that their number is few, and that their voices will be far out-weighted, as well as out-numbered, by those worthy members who do honour to the profession. That it would have the support of the country at large cannot be doubted. Many debtors now presume upon the difficulties which lie in the way of their creditors getting their money, and consequently, take no means to pay, or fraudulently refrain from payment; and many a creditor, from the expense and distress brought upon a debtor, knowing that in obtaining a debt of five pounds, he might put him to an expense of thirty, foregoes the recovery of the debt altogether. But if debtors knew that they were bound to be answerable in their goods at least, at a small expense and at a short notice, for their debts, they would contract them much more wisely, and pay them with more promptitude. It is the law's expense and delays which occasion the principal part, if not all, the mischief on both sides.

JAMES JENNINGS.

*Huntsbill, Jan. 28, 1814.*

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

SIR Isaac Newton, for the purpose of decomposing light, made a small hole in his window shutter  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch in diameter, and having placed a prism so as to refract and receive a spectrum on a sheet of white paper, perceived seven colours in the following order, viz. red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. These he supposed to be primary colours, which when combined in certain proportions gave white or transparent light. The necessary shortness of a letter will not allow me to enumerate his experiments; I therefore refer to his Optics. That this philosopher was mistaken in supposing he analysed incident light, will appear evident from the following experiments and observations. When we look with a prism at a window, the light passes through the panes, and likewise through the prism to the eye, undecomposed, and consequently colourless; but when we look to the frames, we perceive an artificial rainbow of reflected blue, red, and yellow; any opaque substance, as a piece of black cloth or paper, when pasted on the window, will produce the same effect, and the more dense or dark, the deeper the tints or fringe. The north, or top of the paper, will be fringed with blue, the south or bottom with red and yellow rays. Now it is evident, if light were decomposed by merely passing through the prism according to the different refrangibilities of its coloured rays, that light admitted through the panes should be equally decomposed with that in the vicinity of the opaque frames.

To place this objection in a stronger point of view, I made the following experiments. I cut two holes in my window shutter, one the diameter of  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch, mentioned by Sir Isaac Newton, the other the diameter of four inches, and having darkened the room, and applied a prism, I found that the small aperture admitted light, tinged with the seven prismatic colours, which I could receive on a sheet of white paper; the larger orifice was likewise fringed round with the seven colours, and pencils of white light passed through the centre. Here I must again ask, if while incident light were decomposed by merely passing through the prism, why was not that coming through the centre equally decomposed with that at the edges? And, however contrary to received opinion, I am confident it is nevertheless true, that incident light has never yet been decomposed, but that all



all experiments hitherto made have been on light condensed and reflected by opaque substances.

If we paste a piece of black cloth on the window, whose colour, as I have shewn in my last communication on blackness, arises from the reflection of condensed rays of blue, red, and yellow, on applying the prism a fringe of red and yellow appears at the south; this does not proceed from a decomposition of impingent or incident light striking on the edges of the cloth, but it proceeds from an actual decomposition of the condensed coloured rays of the black cloth itself. The prism decomposes these three primary colours according to the order of their different refrangibilities; and as the red and yellow rays are more refrangible than the blue, as I shall shew in my next communication, they are brought down by the prism, and the black cloth remains of a blue colour; the farther we move from the window the more refrangible the red and yellow rays become, and consequently the decomposition is the greater.

In this experiment the north of the cloth reflects blue rays, the south red and yellow, proving in the most satisfactory manner that there are but three primary colours; and as all the secondary or mixed colours can be formed of blue, red, and yellow, to call others into existence would be contrary to the beautiful simplicity of nature, and unnecessary. But it might be asked, if there are but three primary colours, how did Sir Isaac Newton produce a spectrum of seven? The following experiment will fully answer the question. Paste a slip of black paper or cloth, six inches by three, on the window; on the south you perceive a fringe of reflected red and yellow. Paste another similar strip parallel to this, at about four inches distance; on looking through the prism you perceive the north to be fringed with blue. Thus we have three primary colours nearly in contact; the yellow rays of the upper paper, being the most refrangible, come nearest to the blue of the lower paper; and if we approach them, a green is formed by their mixture; so that we can now, without any difficulty, account for five of Sir Isaac Newton's colours, red, orange, yellow, green, and blue.

By making a small hole in his window-shutter, he brought the northern and southern fringes into contact or mixture, and produced five colours with three, it now remains to account for the indigo and violet. And here I must again refer my reader to my last communication, in

which I have shewn, that blackness arises from the reflection of blue, red, and yellow; which being granted, the solution of this otherwise difficult question becomes easy. The red and yellow of the southern fringe, of the lower paper or cloth, being more refrangible than the blue, were brought down by the prism, leaving the upper part of the lower edge (when illuminated by the undecomposed light coming through) blue; under the blue appeared indigo, which, as I shall hereafter shew, is composed of blue, red, and yellow, in a different state of condensation from black. And at the bottom of all appears the violet, arising from a quantity of the red and yellow, which had been brought down, mixed with the black rays. From this experiment we might conclude that Sir Isaac Newton, by mixing three primary colours, made seven. But I am aware it might be objected that Sir C. Englefield and others decomposed incident light coming immediately from the Sun, by passing it through a prism, placed at an open window. So far from invalidating, this experiment confirms my opinions, as I shall now endeavour to prove.

The prism being a semi-transparent substance, when turned in such a manner on its axis, as partly to reflect, and partly to transmit the rays of light, (for it will never decompose, if turned at right angles to the sun) condenses and reflects fringes of blue, red, and yellow, from its angles. These fringes being carried through the prismatic planes, by the transmitted undecomposed light, intermix and form the seven colours as already described. And as there are three angles in every prism, so there are two spectra always formed, in the same manner as three strips of paper pasted, parallel to one another on the window, will form two spectra.

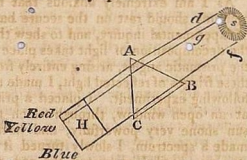
As I am extremely anxious that my opinions should rest on the secure basis of experimental inquiry, and to shew that the decomposition of light takes place at the prismatic angles, arising entirely from these fringes of reflected light, I made the following experiment. I placed a prism at an open window, through which the sun shone very powerfully, and having made a spectrum, I slowly turned it on its axis, until I separated the red and yellow from the blue; and in place of green, white light passed through the prismatic plane between the angles. I now ascertained that the red and yellow rays passed through the upper angular edge, by intercepting them with my finger placed on it, and by running my finger

finger along the middle angle, I intercepted the blue rays; and by passing a strip of paper on this plane of my prism, I made two spectra. But to place the fact beyond the possibility of doubt, I looked by means of another prism at the light passing through, and perceived those fringes, as if hanging from the angles. Indeed, it is surprising, that these circumstances, so easily proved, so evident to the eye, and so highly important in their consequences, should have escaped the observation of such able and accurate experimenters as those already mentioned. I shall conclude this paper with the following deductions.

1. That incident light has never yet been decomposed; and that Sir, Isaac Newton and others only decomposed light reflected from opaque substances, or fringes of blue, red, and yellow.

2. That there are but three primary colours, blue, red, and yellow, by the mixture of which, in different states of condensation, all the others are formed.

3. That Herschel, Leslie, Davy, Englefield, and other philosophers, drew their conclusions, relative to the heating power of the prismatic colours, from erroneous data, viz. from experiments on reflected light, whose heat must in a great measure depend on the reflecting media, and also on the thickness or thinness of the parts of the prism, through which the fringes pass; thus the red and yellow passing through the very thin angle, must be accompanied by more radiant caloric than the blue rays which pass through the thickest. But as I am at present engaged in a series of experiments to prove that the prismatic coloured rays have similar heating powers, I shall not here anticipate. The following diagram will demonstrate my opinions.



Let  $s$  represent the Sun,  $d, g, f$ , rays of undecomposed light striking on the angles  $A, B$  of the prism, carry forward the fringes, which being refracted towards the perpendicular fall on the spectrum  $H$ . The red and yellow rays passing through the angle at  $A$  must be more heated, when falling on the spectrum  $H$ , than the blue rays passing through the thickness  $B, C$ .

Cork, Jan. 24, JOSEPH LEADE, M.D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
MANY reasons prove the vast distance of the fixed stars. But in endeavouring to ascertain what that distance is, these circumstances ought not to be omitted.

The Sun at 30 min. contains 1800 seconds.

31' 1860

32' 1920

33' 1980

33' 20" 2000

At the *Herschelian* planet the angle is therefore about  $1' 40''$ , the distance being near 20 of ours; at 100 times it would be  $20''$ , and at 2000 times  $1''$ .— $2000'' = 120,000''$

Were the Sun therefore removed to 120,000 times his present distance from us in winter,\* he would still subtend an angle of  $1''$ . At twice that distance of  $30''$ , half a third.

At 3 times this distance, or 360,000 times his present distance, he would subtend an angle of only  $20'''$ .

There is no doubt that an object shining like our Sun, by *inherent* light, might be visible as a *vivid* point at this vast distance.

Most therefore of the *fixed stars* which are visible to the *naked eye* may be, and most probably are, thus distant. And by a telescope stars may be discernible 100, 1000, even 10,000 times this distance, though by loss of light, they will not be seen so distinctly as if we were brought as much nearer to such stars as the power increases the angle.

But  $100,000,000 \times 360,000 \times 10,000 = 360^2,000,000,000,000 = 3616 = 360$  billions of miles.

It seems possible therefore that with our present means of observation we may see, and that Dr. Herschel and some few other astronomers have seen *thus far* of the *Universal System*: so that it is probable telescope stars are seen, the light of which has been 750 years in reaching us. And if a diameter of any of the *fixed stars* of the 1st or 2d magnitude, for beyond it cannot be expected, could be measured with accuracy, we might judge what their distance must be by this scale; and at least discover what either that or their magnitude must be to subtend such an angle.

And it may be doubted whether such stars as Sirius, Capella, and Spica, and Regulus, Antares and Arcturus, Aquila and Lyra, are more than 240 or 250,000 times farther from us than our Sun.

But then on the other hand it will be

\* Accurately, his present diam. is then (Jan. 1.)  $32' 34'' 16$ : as it is (June 1)  $31' 34'' 12$ .

† It seems that Dr. Herschel has observed objects vastly of more remote origin.



probable that almost all telescope stars are much more than 4 or even 500,000 times more remote. And indeed that stars of the 6th magnitude cannot be less than 360,000 times our distance. And stars of the 7, just discernible to the naked eye, not less than 600,000 times: so that the telescope stars nearest to us are probably 360,000 times as distant as the Sun from us; or  $86^2,000,000,000,000 = 86^{12}$ , or 86 billions of miles. This will not appear enormous if it be considered that at 400,000 times our distance stars even of the first magnitude have been generally considered to be; which would make them 39 billions of miles distant: or nearly half the distance here conjectured for the nearest of the telescopic.

Mr. Pond's late observations as astronomer royal, by shewing that the parallaxic angle, even of *Aquila*, if any, is nearly insensible, give an additional proof of the amazing distance of the fixed stars.

If Parker's burning lens has ever been applied to bring the rays of *Sirius*, when near the meridian, to a focus, and no sensible heat has been produced, this, I think, would prove that *Sirius* cannot be nearer than 390,000 times our distance. The square of 300,000 being 90,000,000,000. Now, a mirror, or a lens, which should have a power of concentration as 30,000 would reduce this to  $\frac{1}{300,000}$  of the Sun's force here; which I apprehend might be sensible to a very delicate thermometer with a *Nonius*.

If a parallax in the fixed stars be ascertainable, perhaps it will be found in *Sirius*, *Aldavaran*, or *Spica*; if a sensible diameter, perhaps in *Arcturus*, or *Fomalhaut*. If a parallax of 6" had existed in *Sirius*, which would reduce his diameter to about  $\frac{1}{12}$  of a second, and its distance to  $\frac{1}{30,000}$  of the  $\odot$ , surely so considerable a parallax would ere now have been ascertained, and a disc so sensible could hardly have been altogether overlooked.

CAPEL LOFFT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

**B**IGNOR, a hamlet near the village of Bury, has lately become renowned as having produced some of the finest relics of art extant in this country, in a tessellated or Mosaic pavement. The circumstances attending its discovery are as follow: Mr. Tupper, the proprietor, a farmer, was, as usual, ploughing his fields after the harvest of 1811, when, in this field, which he himself has ploughed for the last thirty or forty years, the ploughshare received

a violent shock from a large stone. On examination it was found to be connected with others, so as to form the remains of a wall, and on pursuing their researches, a fine pavement was discovered of various hues, and on which are depicted, first a majestic eagle with *Ganymede*, most exquisitely defined, with an eye that challenges superiority on canvas; also, a fine portrait of a female,



apparently intended for Juno, from her being attended by two birds nearest resembling peacocks, under which portrait are a number of small gladiators in the various attitudes of fighting.

The department from which the annexed portrait is taken had every appearance of having been an aisle, being forty-three feet in length, and about three in breadth, and contains a number of Grecian borders, small devices, and an insignificant dolphin, over which are the letters T. W. This is the first part to which the visitor is introduced. The second contains, besides the *Ganymede*, a Roman bath.

There are a number of other devices, and, it is thought, another figure, which is omitted to be described here, owing to the writer's having lost part of his remarks; but those which are described are the principal ones. The beauty of the situation, and its proximity to the old Roman road, being but five hundred yards distant, and which it exactly faces, induces a belief that it was a villa of one of the Roman generals. The road runs from Chichester, which was the headquarters of Vespasian, towards London, and Bury is about three miles from Arundel towards Petworth. S. LUKE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING observed in one of your late Magazines an invitation for members of library and book societies to transmit to you an account of the institutions to which they respectively belong, I have taken the liberty of sending the following account of the Lewes Library Society, in the hope that if it should find a place in the pages of your widely-disseminated miscellany, the particulars herein given may be useful to other similar societies now in existence, or hereafter to be established.

The society which I am now speaking of, owes its origin to the private exertions of a few individuals, who, about the year 1785, agreed to contribute the small sum of 1s. per month, each, towards the purchase of books for their mutual use and convenience. This plan meeting with approbation, and several other persons being desirous of joining the original party, at a meeting held Jan. 1, 1786, a series of articles were drawn up, and signed by the persons present, for the establishment of an association, to be called the "Lewes Library Society," the object of which was to collect, as far as their finances would allow, the best works extant in the various departments of literature, and thereby to increase the opportunities of knowledge to each member, and the public in general.

From this small beginning, now 28 years since, the society has gradually increased to its present condition, being composed of 82 members, and possessing a library of about 2450 vols. viz. folios 30, quartos 220, octavos 1280 (besides 350 of the principal magazines, reviews, &c.), and duodecimos 570, of which a catalogue is printed for the use of the members. It is regulated by the series of articles before-mentioned, occasionally altered as was found necessary for the convenience and welfare of the society. That the reader may understand the leading principles upon which the society is constituted, I shall give an abstract of the chief of these articles as they now stand:

1. 2. A meeting to be held quarterly, for transacting the business of the society, at which five members shall be competent to act.

3. Any person obtaining by ballot the approbation of two-thirds of the members present at a meeting, and paying five guineas, to be admitted a member, and entitled to a share in the library.

4. The members may dispose of their

respective shares, and the purchaser producing a certificate, and obtaining the approbation, &c. (as before) to be admitted a member.

5. A member to be elected to act as president and treasurer.

6. Every member to pay annually one pound to the fund of the society.

7. At every meeting any member may propose a work for the library, either in person or by writing; and those which the majority of the members present approve, to be purchased.

9. No work of greater price than three guineas to be balloted for, unless proposed at a previous meeting.

12. The books and other articles belonging to the society, to be the joint and equal property of all the members.

13. Members residing in the neighbourhood may take one volume at a time from the library, and those at a distance, two volumes, which they may respectively keep thirty days, but no volume to be taken away until the same shall have been one month in the library. A Magazine, or Review, may be taken with any other volume or volumes, having been seven days in the library, but which no member is to keep more than three days.

14, 15, 16, 17. Penalties for taking a book before, or keeping it after the time allowed; injuring or losing the same; procuring more than the limited number; neglecting to enter in the library book any volume taken, wilfully making a false entry; lending a book out of the society, or neglecting to pay subscription.

Upon the foregoing abstract I shall only remark, that though the price of admission has been advanced from time to time, according to circumstances, yet even at present it is less to each member than one-third of the original cost of the books, and it has been kept so low, in order to induce persons to join the society till the number of members should amount to one hundred; and also, that the article allowing the sale of shares, upon death, removal, or otherwise, always keeps up the number of members, which is material to the success of the plan for establishing a permanent library.

Dec. 20, 1813. LEWESIENSIS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me, through the medium of your excellent publication, to request for myself, and the rest of your astronomical readers, some information respecting the following modern astronomical catalogues.

1. The celebrated Lalande, with his nephew and niece, within the space of

Q

about



about ten or eleven years, ascertained the positions of between 40,000 and 50,000 stars, from  $0^{\circ}$  to about  $116^{\circ}$  of N. Pol. dist. the catalogue of which was published in separate portions in the *Connaissance des Temps*, for the year 7, (1799) and subsequent volumes, nearly up to the present time.

2. Cfr. Vidal, at Mirepoix, ascertained with great care and accuracy, the positions of 888 austral stars, for January 31, 1798. (I suppose this catalogue is intended as a supplement to that of La Lande.)

3. M. Piazzi, astronomer at Palermo, in Sicily, published about 1800, or 1801, a general Catalogue of Stars; but whether a compilation, or an original work, I know not.

Quare the contents, arrangement, and peculiarities of these three Catalogues, of which the above short account is all I have been able to find.

If any of your correspondents should be in possession of, or have access to all, or any of the above Catalogues, an account of them, inserted in some future number of your Magazine, will be interesting.

Perhaps some of your correspondents may likewise be able to point out in what modern Catalogue the following stars of Bayer's are to be found. They form only a part of the characters omitted by Flamsteed, in his great work, which is far from containing all the stars observed by preceding astronomers.

$\chi$  Andromedæ (52?)— $\xi$ ,  $\phi$ , a And. (the latter of these is not in Fl. and I suspect the other two are not the same as in Bayer.)— $\downarrow$  Aurigæ—a Cassiopeiæ— $\omega$  or b Cassi. (one of these two is not in Fl.)— $\epsilon$  Cygni (26?)— $\sigma$  Eridani, (see Phil. Trans. lxxvi, 204, 205.)— $\rho$  Geminorum (62?)— $\chi$ ,  $\downarrow$  Gem. (6, 15, Cancri?)— $\downarrow$  Herculis,—b Persei, (see Miss Herschel's Cat. No. 3 and 4.)— $\delta$ ,  $\epsilon$ ,  $\zeta$ , Sagittarii,— $\gamma$ ,  $\xi$ ,  $\nu$ ,  $\phi$ ,  $\downarrow$ , Scorpii, (20, 51, 40, 39, 48 Libra?)— $\phi$  Serpentis, (see Miss Herschel's Cat. No. 100.)— $\xi$ ,  $\pi$ , Ophiuchi,— $\sigma$  Ophi. (66 Herculis?)

The following is a sketch of the number of stars observed by Flamsteed; his *Britannic Catalogue* contains 2,935, of which 2,736 are completely observed; 64 imperfectly; 111\* not observed at all; and 24 inserted twice. Besides which, his observations contain 371 of the first class, and 132 of the second. Total, 3,107 completely, and 196 imperfectly observed.

ΑΣΤΡΟΦΑΙΟΣ.

\* Of these, the greater part do not exist.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

STR,

REFLECTING on the original; as well as adopted principles: on the laying down; as well as the taking up doctrine; relative to life-equivalents and life-annuities, lately inserted in some of the numbers of your truly valuable repository of science; they have not only, deeply instructed me; but also, highly entertained me.

Oh! that an apple, falling from a tree:  
Shou'd unfold the whole law of gravity!

That apple's fall, might be impell'd by chance;

Consider'd a fortuitous event.

Nearer to Earth: the quicker in advance:

May lead to some future experiment;

Proving that Life's dependant premiums;

Solv'd by chance: are but chance deliriums.

Life though; an accelerative motion:

Yet; being subject to fortuity:

The older: the swifter, in proportion

As death retards its continuity.

This principle seems, a contradiction,

Nevertheless; it is not a fiction.

Two chords in music, both in size; not length:

One, just half the other, tension'd four-fold,

Chimes in unison, to the other's strength:

Alike in concord: as the spheres of old.

This dupli-quadruple law of gamuts:

Reigns in harmony among the planets.

Planetary impulse is co-equal,

And gravity quadruple, next the Sun,

When distance is to distance, duplical:

Fair Science! that a falling apple won,

Great Newton's planetary monument,

This steel-yard principle does represent.

Orbs velocities, ellipsing the sun,

Ray-indexing amphiparabolas,

Or, two half orbits uniting in one:

In equal times: space equal areas.

Those planes are equal in astronomy:

Progressive too, in life-economy.

Planes, whether equable or augmented

Both, are interpreters of life-term laws:

Typicals of facts, thus represented;

But not affianc'd to those mental flaws:

Dissecting each person into fractions,

And adding reversions, by subtractions.

Some lemmatarian receptacles,

Premis'd for the mind, first to occupy:

Prove often; but hoodwinking spectacles,

And such as strict truth cannot justify.

Thus perburling-learned authority:

Keeps often plain-sense in minority.

The life-computing mathematicians,

Among their Lemmata, have this one to know:

Being such excellent chance-tacticians.

"Shoot at a pigeon; and strike dead, a crow."

All questions with them; but count number one:

So yield a result: as true, as their gun.

One  
Once by  $\frac{\text{once}}{\text{one}}$  equating  $\frac{\text{one}}{\text{one}}$ .

Term'd unity, proxy for certainty.

Life's  
Thread fraction'd thus: so timelessly spun,

But  $\frac{\text{piece}}{\text{meal'd}}$  far short of eternity:

A's death must  $\frac{\text{count}}{\text{what}}$  his life: how  $\frac{\text{much}}{\text{more}}$ ?

Or,  $\frac{\text{less}}{\text{life}}$   $\frac{\text{more}}{\text{death}}$ ? if spun to four-score?

That an event shall both happen and fail,

According to chance-doctrinarity:

"Counting but one": is a truth, I assail,

As not recognis'd by Vitality.

Life's true doctrine: as different by far;

As Fellowships with: and without time; are.

Halley, though; as profoundly stable,

A mathematician: as man cou'd be:

Yet; Halley, as  $\frac{\text{vitalist}}{\text{was}}$   $\frac{\text{unable}}$ ,

To read his own scale of vitality.

Where Halley chanc'd "so": must we there

chance so?

Chancing as he did? where he hap-chanc'd

"no"?

That an event shall not happen to fail:

Is as its chances for coming to pass:

To those that it shall, and shall not prevail.

In what time will life? belong to this class?

Time! beat to life? such Lemma, but glimpse

on,

Wou'd at once: what! un-teach? a Price? or,

a Simpson?

One year: can we die? and then live the next?

Our chance take for this? altho' dead be-

fore?

Next year: die again? kill'd off by chance-

text?

And so live and die? till after four-score?

Computers of life, imagine we can

Die; and yet live, by their chance-medley

plan.

Can any one state the hour of the day?

From one of twelve sides of a polygon?

Twirl'd up by a spinning tetotum's play?

Curious! that such duodecagon

Shou'd life hour; not time hour youth and old

age:

As chance-life magicians wisely presage.

Hopeful! mathematical vagaries!

Redeeming annuitants from their tombs,

Just as the rate of interest varies:

To revisit as oft their mothers wombs,

And be new born: thus live, die, rise, and

dance:

To that strange Harmonist, blind-fiddler

chance.

A silly nurse, may tell a timid child:

Of ghosts alive, and walking in the dark;

But must the manly mind be so beguill'd?

That what it aims at; quite mistake the

mark?

Do not ghosts walk by day: as well as night?

Why seen in darkness: and not known in

light?

The lying-down doctrine of De Moivre,

Makes the value of an annuity

Depend on the interest; moreover,

On Life's long or short continuity.

His taking-up doctrine does manifest:

Life's span quite depends on the interest.

Survivors above: the living below,

a line

With  $\frac{\text{between}}$  make not life's tether.

Errors on errors, hap-hazard must grow,

Grafted on such a will-o-wisp measure.

As Halley taught so; his pupil: think so;

This is to fancy; instead of to know.

To multiply, lives' single durations

Together, that their products may become

Joint lives co-tenures: are such equations!

That Chancers of Life shou'd learn to un-

sum.

Joint-lives thus chanc'd algebraically;

Teach us to err mathematically.

If in analogies, we must persist,

And not unlink associations:

First prove wherein: their likenesses consist;

Then safely trust to assimilations.

Squares and cubes link compound-casualty;

But squares and cubes unlink mortality.

Surviving multiply'd by surviving:

According to joint-chance analogy,

And also the living, by the living,

Is only joint-fraction tautology.

Why shou'd life-joiners, so much endeavour:

To make youth and age: transmute together?

The rate of mortality thus destroy'd,

By squares and by cubes; tho' not by lines.

If understandings were rightly employ'd:

They'd trace things-signify'd; instead of

signs;

And algebraics not spread, to conceal

Adopted ignorance; but truth reveal,

Planetary periods round the Sun:

All square to the cubes of orbs distances:

With Moons as well, this principle is one:

In all their several co-instances:

These are likenesses, where computations:

Justly coincide with observations.

The seven bright colours in the rainbow:

Denote music's seven natural chords:

Light's rays refracted: just varying so:

Are similarities, that truth affords.

O Light! O Sun! your laws do justify

The true Newtonian philosophy.

To seek by cubes, for three lives many depths,

Is playing at toss-ball, with three at once.

To seek by squares, for two lives many

breadths,

Is like: I know not what; I'm such a

dunce.

To seek by chance, for one life's many deaths,

Is taking instalments, of that life's breaths.

The life-chance tenets of Doctor Halley:

Made Simpson and De Moivre both think

wrong.

That chance and life, without time do tally:

Is not a truth; tho' Price believ'd it strong.

Copiers copyists cannot think well,

Till prototype-errors they first expel.



But some men's minds, trace such divinity;  
In angles and solids, fractions and curves:  
That human life, must hold affinity:  
With cubes and oblongs; not with soul and  
nerves:

The child become a youth: to manhood climb;  
Without the aid of intervening time.

To rate survivorships, with binomials:  
Equal in power, to the lives involv'd:  
Such plus-tun'd less-tun'd just harmonials;  
All jar with survivances, when so solv'd.  
Those co-efficienting contrivances;  
Do not accord with life-survivances!

If survivorships must sport in symbols:  
Will not coursing: assimilate as well:  
Or, planets movements: among the nimbles?  
Whose swifter strides, the slower do excel?  
Why shou'd not Lives: orbs races emulate?  
Since time and age: together pendulate?

Count a hare's leaps, nine score in a minute,  
Cours'd by a dog, fifty hare-leaps behind.  
In what time the hare: will the dog win it?  
Dog-leaps as two: with three hare-leaps  
combin'd:

The hare making four leaps, whilst the dog three,  
Why not life-coursing: with time thus agree?

What! exercise our disciplin'd reason?  
And contravene learned authority?  
Supersede chance! and time bring in season?

Time! join with life? pray what analogy?  
Much more by far; than timeless decrements;  
Solving more truly: life-term agreements.

Science-spun theorems, in harmonics:  
Throwing Olympus by opinion,  
Upon Ossa's mountainous atomics:  
And Ossa then hurl, on mount Pelion:  
Unite both sense and nonsense together:  
With some things else; how remote coever.

Curvilinear fluxionary germ,  
Of quadruply-refin'd mathematics,  
From Hyde park corner to Trinity-term:  
Wou'd equate life's-span by conic-tactics:  
At which Price and De Moivre labour'd; till,  
Their mountain deliver'd; produc'd a nil.

Let us decline learned pomposities,  
And seek for plain truth, by simple traces:  
What others style "fluxions": we'll name ve-  
locities!

What they call "fluents": we shall think  
spaces;  
Leaving indefinites, from sun to sun,  
To expire and vanish, where they begun.

Life's flowing age, shou'd generate the time:  
Death's ordinate, wou'd point the fluent  
ought.

That curves abscissæ, ordinately chime  
To life-span terms, is but a curv'd-span  
thought.

Thoughts are strange things: mere dreams till  
they are try'd,  
And often bewilder, when they shou'd guide.

Through a microscope, the yolk of an egg  
Seems metamorphos'd: what is it, I pray?  
The sun in a fog? an answer I beg:  
Cannot life-solvers: this phantom portray?  
As well as life square, curve, cube, chance, and  
split?

As bats in the twilight: purblindly flit?

Life's timeless code, of abracadabra,  
Claim kindred with hood-wink'd Astrology;  
Not that true Art, of wolmakabala,

Whose x-y-x-c-b-analogy,  
Assists life-solvers, to pay devotions,  
To their precenceiv'd-mistaken notions.

Are persons, chances? or, are they persons?  
The life-computers suppose them chances:

Fractioning every years reversions:  
As error in errors, still enhances.  
Thus Halley, De Moivre, Simpson, and Price,  
Dub'd masters of chancery! in a trice.

Oh! what a Rule! in Science to advance:  
A chance! a chance! our doctrine for a  
chance!

DROPHANTUS.

No. 64, Cubical Square, Nov. 24, 1813.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
IN a letter from Sir William Jones,  
dated 1776, Nov. 13, he says, "I  
hasten to impart to you the pleasure I  
received to-day from seeing a series of  
experiments, exhibited by Mr. Walsh, on  
the American eel, by which he clearly  
proved that this animal has a sensation  
wholly distinct from the five senses.

"His first experiment was by fixing  
four wires about two inches in the water  
where the fish was swimming, one in  
each quarter of the elliptical trough; each  
of these wires communicated with a large  
glass of water placed on a table at a lit-  
tle distance. While the four glasses re-  
mained separate, the gymnotus was per-  
fectly insensible of the wires, but in the  
very instant when a communication was  
made by an instrument between any two  
of the glasses, he seemed to start, and  
swam directly to the wires which were  
thus joined, paying no attention to the  
others, until a junction was made between  
them also. This could not be sight, be-  
cause he did not heed the wires while  
they were insulated, though they were  
equally conspicuous. It could not be  
feeling, at least not like our feeling: be-  
cause the water was not agitated, or  
heated, or cooled, or altered to our  
senses; still less could it be hearing,  
smell, or taste. It was therefore a dis-  
tinct electrical sense of feeling.

"Other analogous experiments were  
shown. A triangular instrument of brass  
was held over the tub, and one of the legs  
was placed gently in the water, to which  
the fish was wholly inattentive; but when  
the other leg was just immersed, he in-  
stantly started."

Surely these experiments deserve a  
careful repetition, in the present more  
advanced state of Galvanic knowledge,  
and not with American eels only, but  
with

with our own native fish, several of which possibly have, in some degree, a sensibility to Galvanic irritation. Those parts of the human frame which are usually kept moist, such as the tongue, certainly possess this sensitive power. T.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
THE singular dedication of a pamphlet (published by King James I.) to Jesus Christ, reminds me of one equally singular.

That celebrated naturalist, the late George Edwards, dedicated the fourth and last volume of his *Natural History of Birds*, (though he afterwards published three more volumes in addition to the work, under the title of *Gleanings*;) to the Supreme Being, which, as it is very short, I send you a copy of it for insertion in your Magazine.

"To God,

"The One Eternal! the Incomprehensible! the Omnipresent, Omniscient, and Almighty Creator of all things that exist! from Orbs immeasurably great, to the minutest points of matter, this atom is dedicated and devoted with all possible Gratitude, Humiliation, Worship, and the highest Adoration both of body and mind,

"By his most resigned,

Low, and humble Creature,

GEORGE EDWARDS."

What would the puritans of James's days have said to this, from a subject, if they could arraign the conduct of their king for a less offence? NORVICENSIS.

Norwich, Nov. 13, 1813.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
THE following short account of the cure of the bite of snakes of the most venomous kind may be useful, as well as interesting to your readers. The case detailed is from a well known and highly respectable contributor to the *Asiatic Researches*.

On the Cure of Persons bitten by Snakes, &c.  
By John Williams, esq.

This is merely a statement of facts, relative to the cure of persons bitten by snakes, by means of the volatile alkali, given either in the form of *eau de luce*, or in that of the caustic alkaline spirit. Mr. Williams previously observes, that "from the effect of a ligature applied between the part bitten and the heart, it is evident that the poison diffuses itself over the body by the returning venous blood; destroying irritability, and rendering the system paralytic. It is therefore probable, that the volatile

caustic alkali does not act so much as a specific in discharging its quality, as by counteracting its effect on the system by stimulating." The cases, in number 7, are selected out of many. In four, the species of snake causing the injury, was ascertained to be the *Cobra di Capello*, and it was probably so in two more. The constant symptoms of this poison, are convulsions about the throat and fauces, occasioning difficulty in swallowing; but when the patient has been able to swallow, Mr. Williams has never known the volatile alkali fail in its effect. Doses of thirty, or sixty drops in water, were repeated every five or ten minutes, till the dangerous symptoms were over, together with external application of the same to the wound. The recovery was generally very speedy. Mr. Williams cautions against the previous administration of oil, as it impedes the efficacy of the alkaline spirit. The last case relates to the bite of a snake, called by the natives *Krait*, a species of *Bac*; in this instance, the alkali, once exhibited, seemed to have removed the dangerous symptoms, and the patient was taken away without repetition of the dose, but died shortly after.

I shall conclude, Mr. Editor, by observing, that it appears to me very doubtful, whether it be to the bite of this animal in every instance, that the effect is to be attributed. I witnessed at Birmingham, in the year 1800, an experiment certainly of no entertaining, though very interesting nature.

A rabbit was put into a cage, which contained a rattlesnake, then exposed as a curiosity, and which had been exhibited for a long time previously in London. The snake seemed to recoil, as it were contracting its muscles transversely, and becoming necessarily thicker; the poor rabbit appeared on the instant fascinated, and set up a most alarming, and almost human squeal, which was repeated, without effect, upon its relentless opponent, who poisoned, or darted at it in about half a minute after its entrance, leaving it dead on the spot; and with the speed of lightning, again recovered its former wild position. We carefully examined the spot, and indeed every part of the surface of the animal, without perceiving the slightest mark of violence. The body intumescend, and speedily became putrid; and the medical men present, were all agreed that the effect was attributable to a dart of the tongue; which is a question perhaps capable of better solution by some of your more learned and practised naturalists, to whom I should refer for further information on a subject, in itself, at all events, very curious.

J. S.

For



## POPULATION OF KENT, according to the Returns of 1811.

HUNDRED OF	HOUSES.				OCCUPATIONS.				PERSONS.		
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Uninhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, of Handicraft.	All other Families not comprized in the two preceding Classes.	Males.	FEMALES.	TOTAL of PERSONS	
St. Augustin -	10,193	11,265	105	360	4,776	2,552	3,957	26,804	26,731	55,535	
Aylesford -	10,922	13,128	97	243	7,012	3,952	2,644	32,915	33,695	66,610	
Scray -	10,152	12,215	57	148	5,939	4,034	2,242	31,824	31,886	63,710	
Shepway -	3,786	4,600	11	102	2,274	979	1,347	11,004	11,877	22,881	
Sutton-at-Hone -	9,127	10,767	106	241	5,205	3,037	2,525	26,780	27,220	54,000	
Canterbury -	2,093	2,326	10	106	508	1,194	624	4,605	5,595	10,200	
Chatham and Rochester -	3,713	4,601	44	79	333	3,110	1,158	10,214	11,508	21,722	
Deptford & Greenwich -	5,778	8,286	44	125	304	4,415	3,567	18,249	18,531	36,780	
Dover -	1,780	2,163	7	65	50	998	1,115	3,988	5,086	9,074	
Maidstone -	1,706	1,869	5	39	437	942	490	4,412	5,031	9,443	
Sandwich -	517	597	1	13	174	244	179	1,272	1,463	2,735	
Woolwich -	2,296	4,443	41	150	65	2,539	1,841	8,082	8,972	17,054	
Local Militia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,351	-	3,351	
Totals -	62,063	76,285	628	1,671	27,077	27,996	21,192	183,500	189,595	373,095	

## LANCASHIRE.

Amonderness	9,322	9,725	36	240	3,333	5,704	688	23,312	24,985	48,297	
Blackburn	19,708	20,601	113	571	2,645	16,157	1,799	53,441	56,708	110,149	
Leyland	6,251	6,646	13	167	1,798	4,349	499	18,051	18,664	36,715	
Lonsdale, North of the Sands -	3,729	3,879	15	141	1,701	1,361	797	9,057	9,634	18,691	
Lonsdale, South of the Sands -	3,249	3,333	10	92	2,160	909	264	8,390	8,513	16,903	
Salford -	43,254	47,805	196	1,213	4,009	41,485	2,311	122,266	131,860	254,126	
West Derby -	22,546	23,801	160	434	7,190	14,324	2,287	59,245	63,632	123,137	
Lancaster -	1,694	1,906	1	37	162	1,260	464	4,237	5,010	9,247	
Liverpool -	15,589	20,352	155	418	83	7,516	12,953	41,296	53,080	94,376	
Manchester -	16,353	21,020	74	892	47	19,689	1,334	44,332	54,241	98,573	
Wigan -	2,588	2,631	34	64	157	1,793	676	6,442	7,648	14,060	
Local Militia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,035	-	4,035	
Totals -	144,285	161,899	807	4,269	23,305	114,522	24,072	394,104	434,205	828,309	

## LEICESTERSHIRE.

Framland - -	2,527	2,695	41	50	1,571	798	326	6,223	6,513	12,986
Gartree - -	3,169	3,307	10	104	1,471	1,387	442	7,952	7,615	14,197
Goswote, East	3,276	3,409	12	71	1,655	1,284	470	7,628	8,077	13,705
Goswote, West	6,950	7,933	68	114	2,493	4,271	468	17,082	17,624	34,696
Guthlaxton -	3,696	3,760	22	97	1,364	2,146	248	8,613	9,009	17,622
Sparkenhoe -	5,891	6,203	16	122	2,710	3,049	444	15,010	15,650	30,660
Leicester - -	4,609	4,873	73	79	428	4,090	355	10,801	12,343	23,146
Local Militia	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	957	- -	957
Totals -	30,019	31,480	212	630	11,700	17,027	2,753	73,366	77,053	150,419

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
A PAMPHLET has lately been published at Paris giving an account of the Wahabis, a new religious sect, which has lately overrun Arabia, and now threatens other eastern countries.

It seems that Suleiman, a poor shepherd of the Negedi tribe, having, while asleep, seen a bright flame proceed from his body, and consume all that opposed its progress, related the portentous dream to some sagacious Sheikhs or Elders; they assured him that his son would be the founder of a new power, and would bring into obedience all the Arabs of the desert. This prediction has been verified, not in the son of Suleiman, but in his grandson, Sheikh Mohammed: and although the dream may have been fabricated by this able sectary, he availed himself of the influence which it gave him in the minds of his fellow countrymen, who began to regard him as a personage designed by Heaven as the instrument of great events. He abolished the multiplicity of traditions which are deemed authentic by the bigotted Mussulmans, yet he took the Koran as a foundation for his doctrine, giving its precepts such an interpretation as was most conducive to the attainment of his own ambitious objects. He affirmed that the Arabian prophet was nothing more than a man, but a man eminently favoured by the Almighty. He allowed that the Koran was a divine composition, and he preached the unity, eternity, and omnipotence, the mercy and justice of God, who punishes the wicked and rewards the good; but who, offended at the homage paid by Jews, Christians, and Mussulmans, to mortals like themselves, had sent him to purify the world by destroying this kind of idolatry, and to restore the true faith

amongst men; he added as an auxiliary (and not a very feeble) argument, that all who should oppose him, and blindly persist in their errors, were to be considered as impious heretics, and exterminated accordingly. Wishing, however, for the protection and assistance of some powerful chief, he issued with a few proselytes of his own tribe from Yemen, (Arabia Felix,) and having visited many cities on the banks of the river Euphrates, and others of Syria, having been rejected at Mecca and at Damascus, driven from Bagdad and Bassora, he returned to Arabia, after a fruitless expedition of three years: but there he found in Ebn Sehoud, Prince of Drehyeh and Lahsa, the support and assistance which he desired.

The doctrines of Sheikh Mohammed were soon adopted by an entire people, and he bestowed on the new proselytes a name commemorating his father, Abd-al-wahab; he was declared Supreme Pontiff, and his patron, Ebn Sehoud, assumed the title of Prince and General of the Wahabis. Such was the division of spiritual and temporal supremacy, which has continued among the descendants of those two celebrated chiefs.

As capital of this new empire, the city of Drehyeh was chosen, and here Ebn Sehoud formed his vast projects of aggrandisement. He inspired his fanatic soldiers with a perfect contempt of death; their swords, he declared, would render them rich at the expense of others, and he promised that kings should tremble before them. The new Pontiff, or prophet, seconded the arguments of his prince—"The Almighty," said he, "combats on your side, and it is his divine will that all should perish who do not acknowledge the true faith; on earth you will be recompensed by the plunder taken from

your



your enemies, and the eternal enjoyments of Paradise await you in the other world."

After accomplishing many of his ambitious projects, Ebn Sehoud died, and bequeathed to his son, Abdalaziz, a path ready opened, which might lead him to the dominion of all Arabia. This active prince followed the track of his father, and soon overcame all those tribes who had hitherto resisted. Nothing is more prompt, nothing more efficacious, than the Wahabis mode of fighting. "*Believe or die*," is the motto they have adopted.

Until the year 1801, no measures were adopted to check the alarming progress of these new sectaries by the Ottoman government; at last, Sulernan, Pasha of Bagdad, received an order to attack them, and a combined army of Turks and Arabs, under Ali Kiaya, penetrated, although with much loss and considerable difficulty, into the district of Lahsa, but Abdalaziz, the Wahabi Chief, having bribed *Shawi zudeh*, the principal adviser of Ali Kiaya, this Musulman general retreated to Bagdad.

These successes encouraged the Wahabis to greater achievements, and the severest wound which could be inflicted on the Mahomedan faith, was the surrender of Mecca, the holy city; where, as the inhabitants had not resisted, their lives were spared, with the exception of twenty Sheikhs, who had publicly declaimed against the new religion. The Wahabis were induced, on this occasion, to act with less cruelty than usual, by the respect which they entertain for the *Caaba*. In the midst of this successful career, Abdalaziz was assassinated, (November 13, 1803,) by a Persian, who had lost his three sons, and from a desire of revenge had assumed the character of a Wahabi: he was burnt alive, but the Musulmans, who regard him as a holy martyr, declare that the flames not having deprived him of life, he was delivered to an executioner, and suffered decapitation. Sehoud was proclaimed successor to his father Abdalaziz, by the unanimous suffrages of the Wahabis, and he continues to preserve amongst them such a spirit of religious fanaticism, and ambition of conquest, as not only renders them a terror to bordering nations, but seems to insure them the universal monarchy of Asia. During the year 1806, several pious Musulmans, who formed the caravan of *Hajis*, or pilgrims, on their way to Mecca, were massacred by the Wahabis;

these sectaries levied a heavy contribution on those whom they suffered to live, and broke the sacred *mahmel*, or box, containing the Grand Signior's offerings to the tomb of Mohammed, a circumstance regarded by the Turks at Aleppo as portending the fall of Musulmanism. The few pilgrims who were permitted to enter Mecca, had the mortification of finding all the mosques destroyed, the exterior ceremonies of their worship abolished, and the ministers of their holy religion exterminated; the *Caaba* alone remained uninjured. Medina has since become a prey to these fanatics; and although they have experienced occasional repulses, yet there is reason to believe that Syria and Mesopotamia will also yield to their power. Bagdad, Bassora, Mousul, Aleppo, and Damascus, the principal cities of those provinces, however fortified they may be, cannot long resist the overwhelming torrent; for although the Wahabis never think of besieging a place according to the rules of military art, yet by plundering the villages, stripping all caravans, and preventing all means of obtaining relief or provisions, their enterprises are generally rendered successful. In 1807, the town of Ana, situated on the river Euphrates, was sacked by the Wahabis, who destroyed by fire and sword, not only the place, but most of the male inhabitants, carrying off immense booty, and a great number of women and children, whom they keep as slaves.

It seems therefore not unlikely but that this new sect may, in a certain degree, supersede the authority of Mahomet in many eastern countries, and be the means of effecting considerable revolutions, as well political as religious.

Dover, Jan. 8, 1814.

X.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

**M**R. ZACKARY CLARK, an opulent farmer residing at Downham, in the county of Norfolk, having found that some town lands belonging to the poor in two several parishes adjoining, had been improperly disposed of, so effectually interfered as to succeed in restoring the proceeds of the land to the original intention of the donor: viz. the relief of the poor. It then occurred to Mr. Clark, that similar instances of neglect of the poor's rights, might exist in many other parishes; and encouraged by his former success, he determined upon the laborious and expensive task of collecting accounts of the different charities belonging

belonging to the poor, of the whole county of Norfolk, in order that others might be stimulated to see that the poor of their respective parishes might not be defrauded.\* This collection forms an octavo volume; from it I take the following, among many instances of defalcation.

"In 1715 William Burney, curate of Bramerton, in the hundred of Henstead, left 100*l.* to purchase land for the support of a charity school, in that parish, for the benefit of the poorest children therein; but in case no master could be found, then the interest or produce was to go to the poor." The Norwich Terriers inform us, that the interest of this 100*l.* was paid for a few years, but that it was afterwards discontinued.

"In the parish of Coltishall, in South Erpingham hundred, forty pounds were left by will of John Wells; the interest of which to be expended in purchasing bread for the poor." But the returns to the House of Commons, state this charity to have been discontinued for twenty-seven years.

"In 1675 Nathaniel Knivett, esq. bequeathed the sum of 20*l.* to remain as a stock for the use of the poor of the parish of Denven, for ever; which legacy was paid to the churchwardens and overseers, and a few years afterwards was, by their successors, employed for the repairing and ornamenting the parish church, contrary to the meaning and intent of the testator. This misapplication being ascertained upon an inquisition held at Downham in 1695, commissioners directed the churchwardens to repay the said 20*l.* to the overseers, to be secured upon land, or placed out at interest, and the proceeds thereof to be applied according to the will of the said Nathaniel Knivett, which order is not yet complied with. The original legacy, with the interest for nearly 130 years, is therefore due from the church estate to the parish officers, for the benefit of the poor."

It appears also by the returns from the parish of Oxburgh, in South Greenhoe hundred, that there are in that parish 113 acres of land, with buildings, bequeathed for the use of the poor, with the

\* These accounts of charities are mostly taken from the returns of all charities belonging to the poor, commanded to be made to the House of Commons in 1784, upon the passing of Mr. Gilbert's Act for that purpose; and from the Terriers, or Records of Land, in the office of the bishop of Norwich.

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exception of a very small proportion for the repairs of the church, let for 25*l.* 1*s.* per year, on leases of 999 years, beginning in 1723 and 1724, evidently contrary to the meaning and intention of the testators.

Dec. 9, 1813.

A. C. R.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

CONTRIBUTIONS TO ENGLISH SYNONYMY.

*To regard—To concern—To touch.*

THESE words rise above each other the two first are rarely applied in the proper, often in the metaphorical sense. He regards me, who looks at me from a distance (*regarder* to look at); he concerns me, at whom I also look (*concernere*); he touches me, who is placed much nearer than a looker-on.

The conduct of a sovereign seldom regards the people so much as it concerns them. Relations should cultivate a regard for each other; because the conduct of each touches the family. Concern becomes a duty, when what regards us is likely to touch us.

Though we have the least part imaginable in a thing, it may be said to regard us; to concern us we must have a greater; but when we are sensibly affected by it, it may be said to touch us. *Trusler.*

Some people make themselves uneasy about that which does not regard them; meddle with what ought not to concern them; and at the same time are culpably indifferent to things which touch them nearly. *Trusler.*

*Vivacity—Promptness.*

These two substantives correspond with the two adjectives, alive and ready. Vivacity is a native tendency, promptness an acquired habit. Vivacity is a form of sensation, promptness of action. Stimulated expression characterizes vivacity; instantaneous expression characterizes promptness. Vivacity is the basis of promptness; and promptness is an indication of vivacity. Vivacity is opposed to indolence, and promptness to sloth.

*Mercenary—Venal.*

Mercenary is that which is to let; venal that which is to sell. At Rome the prætorian guards were venal, and the Barbarian soldiers mercenary. My pen is venal, said Brissot, that it may not be mercenary: meaning thereby, I sell my writings in order not to have to sell my opinions. *Le caractère de la venalité est de transmettre sa propriété; celui du mercenaire n'est que de la louer à temps.* —Roubaud.

R

Advice



*Advice—Counsel.*

Advice is the information of individual attention, and counsel the result of concerted deliberation. Advice is a solitary, and counsel a social, present. One physician advises; two physicians consult. A barrister is supposed to confer with the client's attorney, and hence his advice is called counsel. Advice, being given *à tête à tête*, is not always so guarded as counsel.

The translators of the Bible use the word counsellor impurely, instead of adviser.

His mother was his counsellor to do wickedly.—2 Chron. xxii. 3.

*Lovely—Amiable.*

Lovely is Saxon, and amiable is Latin, for the same idea; but as our Latin words are of later importation, they mostly belong to the written or oratoric style, and are applied only in metaphor. Physical good we can call lovely; moral qualities we call amiable. You may hear a hungry farmer at the ordinary term a roasted fillet of veal lovely; you will not hear him term it amiable. Fat beauty also is emphatically called lovely by those who have acquired a Turkish taste in female form. Something of vulgarity attaches to the epithet occasionally.

A lovely figure. An amiable disposition. The loveliest of her sex. The most amiable of brothers.

Around their lovely breast and head,  
Fresh flowers a mingled odor shed. *Prior.*

And told her while she kept it  
'Twould make her amiable, subdue my father  
Entirely to her love. *Shakespeare.*

*Friendly—Amical—Amicable.*

Friendly is Saxon, and amical is Latin, for the same idea. Native sincerity employs the word friendly, oratoric parade employs the word amical. He has done me many friendly services. Nations, grown amical as the flocks and herds, shall depute their elected kings to meet at a festival of the world for commemorating the jubilee of a fifty years peace.

Amicable, though not uncommon, appears to have been originally either an impure word for amical, or a misprint for amiable.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

**S**WINE, says a zoologist, are the appropriate enemies of serpents. Does not this fact account for the command given by Moses to the Jews, not to destroy, and eat, their swine? In the wil-

derness, where the command was issued, the nuisance experienced from serpents was intolerable. The Egyptians, in like manner, commanded the people, not to destroy, or eat, the ibis, and other animals, which passed for the enemies of their enemies. This might be wise policy, while more of the earth belonged to animals, than to man: but in a civilized and populous country, the way to secure the multiplication of any given race of animals, is to consider its flesh as a dainty. If in our times, Moses had wanted to promote the breed and multiplication of swine, he would have ordered hams to be placed on the tables of his clergy, at the passover, and the feast of tabernacles. Hence, in order to act up to the spirit of the original command, it is plain, that swine's flesh ought to be eaten, in all countries infested by serpents. But, as in Ireland there are none, or at least no venomous serpents, an Irish Jew is not released from the conscientious obligation to this rite.

Y.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

*OBSERVATIONS on the STATE of SOCIETY among the ASIATIC SUBJECTS of GREAT BRITAIN, particularly with respect to MORALS, LAWS, and RELIGION.*

*Causes which have produced the present Situation and Character of the Hindoos.*

**T**HE climate of India, particularly of the south-east provinces, must be allowed to be less favourable to the human constitution than the more temperate regions of Europe. The bodily frame is less strong and hardy, the faculties have less energy, their exercise is less expanded and delightful, ardour is checked, the oppressed spirits yield more easily to indolence and indulgence, and the fertility of the soil easily supplying the few natural wants of the natives, aids its propensity. Nevertheless, in developing the causes of the Hindoo character, too much seems sometimes to have been imputed to the climate; effects greater, and of more necessary result, than fair examination will confirm.

The inhabitants of foreign descent, who continue the use of animal food, especially the Armenians, a sober people, are more robust than the Hindoos; and, to speak of the Hindoos themselves, their military tribe has discovered, under foreign discipline, a considerable share of active vigour. The Banians, and all the trading part of the community, are capable of long sedentary application.

Porters,

Porters, boatmen, runners, and others of the labouring class, can endure severe fatigue. Multitudes of devotees manifest a resolution and perseverance in painful sufferings altogether astonishing. And with regard to the faculties of the mind, the Brahmins, who have cultivated learning, have certainly evinced themselves an acute, subtle, and penetrating order of men. These circumstances show, that the people in general are equal at least to decent application in different lines, susceptible even of a strong impulse, though not perhaps of great continued energy. And it is reasonable to believe, that were those evils corrected which do not arise from the climate, they would in time hold a much higher place among the human species, than they are now capable of maintaining.

The despotic mode of government which generally is prevalent in the East, and appears at all times to have subsisted among the Hindoos, has undoubtedly had a very considerable influence in the formation of their character. When a man finds himself dependent on the will and caprice of another, he thinks and acts as a degraded being; his regard for all that is valuable in life is reduced to the degree of personal interest which he has in it; his care for whatever extends to the rest of his race, and to future time, is sunk in the precariousness of the present hour. Fear necessarily becomes his grand principle of action; thence springs distrust; and, as arbitrary power does not excite in those over whom it tyrannizes the expectation of finding truth and justice its associates, it is not productive of integrity and veracity. The arts of deception, suppleness, and servility, are resorted to; and thus a system of falsehood and narrow selfishness is generated. Violence in the ruler quickens the process. The first idea raised is that of self defence against him; then follow plans of concealed and avowed hostility against his deputies and agents, from whom injury is apprehended. The despotic principle actuates all the subordinate offices, and posts of authority, and its effects become general; every man is a slave to those above him, and a despot to those below him; the more he is oppressed, the more he oppresses; and thus is diffused a temper of universal enmity, acting secretly or openly according to opportunities.

Despotism is not only the principle of the government of Hindostan, but an original, fundamental, and irreversible

principle in the very frame of society. The law, not contenting itself with enjoining passive obedience to the magistrate or sovereign, and with having a due regard to the inequalities in condition, and subordinations in rank, which arise from the constitution of the world, and are plainly agreeable to the will of the great Creator, rests entirely on the following fundamental position:—that certain classes or races of the society are in their elementary principles, in the matter from which they were formed, absolutely of a higher nature, of a superior order in the scale of being, to certain other classes. It is, in the opinion of the Hindoos, an awful and momentous truth, a truth maintained in full vigour to this day, a truth placed in the front of their code, that the Brahmins were formed from the mouth of Brimha, the Kheterees from his arm, the Vyse (or Bice) from his thigh, and the Sooders from his foot. Hence it is a necessary consequence, that this primeval and essential distinction is no more mutable or defeasible, than it is possible for one of the brute creation to advance itself to the rank of man. And such is the division of the Hindoos into four great tribes or castes—the priests, the soldiers, the husbandmen or traders, and the servile class, whose sole assigned duty is to serve the other three.

Now the evils that flow from such an arrangement are infinite. Other modes of despotism lead in their very excess and abuse to a remedy, but here the chain of servitude is indissoluble and eternal. Though the highest orders be guilty of the most flagitious wickedness, pervert the use of power, become weak, arrogant, and oppressive, the frame of society can suffer no change; that order must still continue in the enjoyment and exercise of all its vast privileges and prerogatives.

The lowest rank, on the contrary, is doomed to perpetual abasement and unlimited subjection. It has no relief against the most oppressive and insulting tyranny, no hope of ever escaping from its sufferings. Though permitted indeed to employ its industry, the greatest success can never in the slightest degree rescue it from inherent dishonour; and if the genius of a Newton should arise in that class, it could have no room to expand, nor if it had, could all its excellence deliver its possessor from the obligation of administering to the most ignorant and vicious of the Brahmins.

As some persons appear disposed to think the institution of castes, and their



separation by impregnable barriers, the effect of profound political wisdom, it may be well for them to consider whether it be possible to reconcile with the idea of true wisdom, that which derives both its origin and support from fraud and imposture; whether fraud and imposture can finally produce the fruits of truth and justice; and how far the supposed object of such policy, namely the good of society, is in fact fairly and solidly obtained by it. The subjection of one part to another is indeed secured; but is it good for the part so subjected (infinitely the larger part of the whole,) and its numerous posterity, through all the successions of time, to be placed in bondage to the other? It seems difficult to maintain such an assertion by arguments, which will not also recommend, both in a personal and social view, the ancient system of slavery. That such a mechanical construction of society is not favourable to the external interests of a body politic, may be easily discerned: for what public principle can exist in a state, where the greatest part of the people are totally and for ever excluded, under the highest penalties, from taking any concern in public affairs? Some, who have considered this subject philosophically, seem to rest the defence of such an arbitrary arrangement, upon a sentiment supposed to pervade the different classes, of the inviolability of each other's rights. Had a sentiment of that nature influenced them, the rights remained very unequal; but the truth is, that the same consequences follow which must ever be expected from unlimited power;—pride and tyranny on one side, abject servitude and suffering on the other. And were it certain, as the translator of the code has intimated, "that long usage has persuaded the people of the equity of their distinctions," this would be an additional proof of their minds and judgments being debased. Nothing is better known, than that the Brahminical tribe are pre-eminent in those atrocities which disturb the peace of society: and this is but one branch of the mischiefs generated by such a system.

The subdivisions of the four original castes, arising from difference of professions, and a variety of separating distinctions, are now so many, the ways of contamination (and therefore of purification) so multiplied; stains or expulsions, on the one side, so terrible, and to those, on the other, who thereby succeed to property, so advantageous, that the subject of caste is a prodigious source of

wrangling, animosity, litigation, loss of time, of property, and of peace, among the people, and of influence and emolument to the Brahmins, who are the arbiters in all these matters.

When these consequences are considered, together with that which must inevitably have been expected from the beginning, namely, the irregular commerce of the tribes, the political sagacity of the legislators of the Hindoos seems not entitled to great praise, since to every public benefit which they could propose from their system, the preservation of its simplicity appears to have been essential. And although a celebrated name regards the institution of castes as a mark of considerably advanced society, there seems more probability in referring it to one of the earlier stages, in which there would indeed be priests, soldiers, and husbandmen, labouring and domestic servants, but the community would be small; and in such a community, an ordinance, apparently simple, fixing the several members and their families in the professions which they already exercised, might more easily be adopted and enforced. Had an ordinance of that nature been promulgated after the society was become numerous, and intermarriages (not before prohibited) between persons of different professions, and between their descendants, had taken place; and when occupations had been multiplied, and various gradations already established, the difficulty of carrying it permanently into execution would apparently have been insuperable.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**I** OBSERVE that a correspondent expresses a wish to know what are the chances for drawing a black ball from a receptacle containing 12 black, and 36 white balls; and how many drawings should be allowed to make the chance equal.

As the chances in this case are, manifestly, the same as if there were only one black ball, and three white ones, I shall, for brevity's sake, assume those numbers.

The chances, therefore, for the first drawing, in favour of the black ball, are as one to three, that is,  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$ , or expressed decimally, .25. The chance of drawing a black ball the second time is, of course, the same; but, as no second drawing would take place unless the first should fail, the fraction  $\frac{1}{4}$  must be multiplied by the fraction representing the probability

probability of failing the first time, or  $\frac{1}{4}$ . The fraction  $\frac{1}{4}$ , multiplied by  $\frac{3}{4}$ , will produce  $\frac{3}{16}$ , or expressed decimally .1875, which added to  $\frac{1}{4}$  or .25, will give  $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{16}$ , or .4375, for the chances in favour of drawing a black ball in two times. The chance for the black ball the third time of drawing, will of course be the same, or  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; but as also no third drawing would take place, unless both the first and second drawings should have failed, the fraction  $\frac{1}{4}$  must be multiplied by the probability of that failure, which is  $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$ , (equal to  $\frac{9}{16}$ ;) by this we shall obtain  $\frac{9}{64}$  for the chance of succeeding the third time, after failing the two first times, or expressed decimally .140625. Hence the sum of the chances for the first, second, and third drawings, namely:

$\frac{1}{4}$ or .25	for the first drawing;	}
$\frac{3}{16}$ or .1875	for the second, after fail-	
$\frac{9}{64}$ or .140625	ing the first time;	
	ing the first and second	}
	times;	

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.578125

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will show that the equal chance is between the second and third drawings.

Hence, also, it follows, that if two persons, A and B, were to make up a purse of ten pounds, A should contribute 5*l.* 15*s.* 7½*d.* and B 4*l.* 4*s.* 4½*d.* on condition that A should take the whole if he were to draw a black ball in three times.

PHILO-MATHEMATICUS.

Wulworth,  
Jan. 24, 1814.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following observations on the intense frost, and other phenomena of the weather of last month, may not perhaps be uninteresting to those of your readers who have made, or are acquainted with correspondent observations in other parts of the United Kingdom. On the morning of the new year, the thermometer was 20°; in the afternoon it rose to 34°, and continued nearly stationary at that temperature the day following, when we had a heavy drizzling fog. Early in the morning of the 3d, about two inches depth of snow fell, and the most intense frost commenced that probably ever occurred in this climate: it will only be necessary to give the temperature of the most remarkable days, and a general average of the whole month; the times of registering, eight

o'clock in the morning; one at noon; and ten at night.

On the 4th, 10°, 21°, 11°. Eighth, 10°, 18°, 9°. Thirteenth, 15°, 21°, 5°. Fourteenth, 8°, 21°, 21°. Seventeenth, 2° below zero, 14°, 3°. Twentieth, 15°, 25°, 10°. The snow which fell here at intervals, during this frost, drifted so much, it was difficult to ascertain its average depth, but it did not amount to more than six inches. On the 25th, the thermometer was 33°, when in the night we had some drizzling fall; the weather afterwards was gloomy and humid at mid-day, but the nights were generally frosty. The snow, when liquidated, amounted to 44 parts of an inch in depth. The general average of the temperature of the whole month is, morning 21° .87; noon 26° .6; night 22° .93; average of the whole, 24° .47.

On the morning of the 17th, when the thermometer was 2 degrees below zero, it continued stationary at that temperature upwards of half an hour. It may be proper to observe, that the thermometer was always in its usual place of registering during this period, where it is sheltered from the falling vapour; if it had been placed on the snow during the greatest extremes of cold, when a quantity of icy vapour was falling, it very probably would have fallen 6 or 8 degrees lower. The thermometer used, was made by Jones, of Holborn, and properly graduated for the purpose of registering: its accuracy has been verified by other instruments made by different superior artists.

Carlisle, Feb. 5, 1814.

W. PITT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I PERFECTLY agree with the "18th aphoristic proposition" of your sensible correspondent Mr. Capel Loffr, as it relates to astronomy, inserted in your miscellany for December, page 292; that "an universal law of nature can be referred to no intermediate cause, but must be derived immediately from the infinite and eternal energy of the Divine Mind." And, I must beg leave to add, that if this axiom be true, with regard to the motion of the heavenly bodies, it is no less so with respect to vitality of every description, whether animal or vegetable; and is more particularly observable in the natural instinct of all the various classes of animals.

To what other cause can we possibly ascribe the process of a bird, (hatched but



the preceding year) building her nest at least a fortnight before the time of depositing her eggs, and the subsequent incubation? To what other cause can we attribute the migration of birds, and numberless instances of instinctive knowledge, far exceeding the limited powers of intuition? Assuredly, from no other source than that of an universal emanation from the Supreme Being, can such spontaneous intellect be derived; and this supposition merely verifies the opinion of those ancient philosophers who, in explaining to their disciples the nature of the Deity, taught, that "in him we live, move, and have our being;" and of one of our own most sublime poets, that the divinity "lives through all life," and "extends through all extent."

Woburn.

E. T. PILGRIM.

### To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS much surprised, on reading Sir Henry Hallford's account of what appeared on opening the coffin of King Charles the first, in the vault of King Henry the eighth, in St. George's chapel, at Windsor, that no notice should have been taken of the circumstantial, and well authenticated facts recorded in Pote's History of Windsor. By comparing the two accounts, your readers will decide how far the following relation has been confirmed.

"King Charles I. was buried also in this choir, in the same vault with King Henry VIII. and his queen; and as some insinuations have been spread abroad, as if the royal corps had not been buried here, or was afterwards removed, it will, I hope, be excusable to insert, that I remember to have seen, a few years since, a manuscript memorandum of Mr. Sewel, a man of probity, and above forty years chapter clerk of Windsor College, to this purpose: that, upon the opening this vault, for the interment of a still-born child of the Princess of Denmark, afterwards Queen Anne, he went into the vault, and there saw the coffin of King Charles I. covered with velvet, with a label on the cover, whereon was marked King Charles, 1548, that the velvet of the coffin and pall was sound, and no ways rent; and that the pall laid over the coffin, as at first hung in at the burial; that the vault was small, and the new-born child was laid upon the coffin of King Charles I. This has been again ascertained, this 8th of March, 1748-9, by a relation of Mr. Sewel's, who lived many years with him, often heard him declare the same, and being his executrix, had this paper among others, for some time in her possession.

Other persons of credit at Windsor, were also in the vault with Mr. Sewel; neither has it ever been doubted by the officers of the church, that the corps was here buried."

Jan. 1, 1824.

T. C.

### To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOU will certainly render an essential service to many of your readers, both in England and in Scotland, by inserting in your Magazine the following remarks on the Scotch Bankrupt Bill, brought into Parliament last Session by the Lord Advocate of Scotland, and which, it is expected, will come again before the House immediately after the recess.

The proposed Bill is nothing but a repetition of the existing Act, with the exception of a very few additional clauses, which by no means go to cure those radical defects in that statute, in the prevention of fraudulent bankruptcies, or checking the rapacity of trading trustees. These are men who, though not creditors, nevertheless act as assignees in England, with this difference, that the emoluments of the office of trading or professional trustees are so enormous, that an election seldom occurs without a very keen canvass for the office, by unfair means, sometimes by threatening, and sometimes by cajoling the creditors. In consequence of which, the largest creditor who wishes to act for his own and the general interest, by saving expence and making the estate productive, is often ousted, and the management acquired by men whose sole view is their own emolument, and who have an interest to keep the creditors out of their money as long as possible, they not being creditors themselves.

These general observations will enable you to understand more clearly the tendency of the following clause in this Bill, on which we have never heard that the opinion of any mercantile man has been asked, previous to its being brought into the House. It is on folio 47. p. 14, of the printed copy, viz. "And be it enacted, that in case any dispute or competition shall happen, either in the election of the interim factor or the trustee, the same shall be reported to the Court of Session; and it shall be competent either to the Court in time of Session, or to the Lord Ordinary on the Bills in time of vacation, to decide in the most summary manner on the merits of such election, and to settle by act of sederent in what form

this shall be done, with power to the Court or the Lord Ordinary, in their or his discretion, to lay aside the competing candidates altogether, and to resort to the Sheriff Depute of the County to suggest such other person or persons as he may think most fit for such office, to the number of two or three, out of whom the Court or the Lord Ordinary shall name one to be appointed thereto."

As, under the existing Act, there is seldom an election of trustee without a competition, so by the above clause, competitions will be greatly encouraged and fomented among creditors, especially by trading trustees, who know, that by setting up a petty creditor against the largest, who may have 99 out of 100 votes, this very competition will occasion the election, however fair or proper, to be reported to the Court. This, in the first place, will occasion expence, and inflame lawyers' bills; but this is nothing to what follows—for, by fomenting this competition, the election is taken out of the creditors' hands entirely, and the Court, overwhelmed with multitudes of reports, will resort to the sheriff, who is to return a list of no less a number than two or three persons. These two or three may be the sheriff's own particular friends, and most likely some of those who fomented the competition at first, to get himself put on the list by the sheriff, who, for any thing that can be known, may himself be in partnership with some of these trading trustees, seeing that trustee companies are now quite fashionable in Scotland, and hold out a strong temptation to lawyers of the first eminence to be members of them, the office of trustee being so lucrative. For it is now understood, that besides all the other expences of management, their charge for commission is five per cent. on the funds, over and above the use of the money, on paying a penalty of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. which is never exacted; and which, though it were, they can well afford to pay from a 20, a 30, or a 50 per cent. business, carried on with the creditors' money, and at their risk.

Such is one of the tendencies of the above clause, to deprive creditors of their right to appoint their own servants to manage their own affairs; but this is not the only tendency of it, for debtors, who chuse to cheat their creditors, have nothing to do but to stop payment, and, by a private agreement with some of the two or three of the sheriff's friends, to throw the management of their affairs

into these friends, and to place the competition in the hands of trustees.

It has been reported that the Court of Session approve of this Bill; and it is readily granted that it will do no harm to professional men, both in and out of that Court. But if the report be true, is it not high time for the mercantile interest to awake at so critical a juncture, when such a Bill has actually been brought into the House?

It may be only further observed, that there are eighty-one new provisions in another Bill, which many mercantile bodies have approved of and found necessary for radically curing the existing evils in Scotch bankruptcy, both with respect to trading trustees and fraudulent bankrupts, which provisions are wholly omitted in the Lord Advocate's Bill, though this other Bill was transmitted to his lordship above two years ago. A.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.  
SIR,

THERE is a great deal of inedited manuscript literature, relative to the missions of the Catholic priesthood, still extant in the libraries of France and Italy.

Take an instance. In the public library at Lyons is deposited, No. 737, A History of the Church and Martyrs of Japan, by Father John de Bussieres, a Jesuit.

This work consists of two folio volumes, containing an abridged history of Japan, a minute account of the religious opinions and ceremonies of the Japanese, and many particulars of the missionary travels of fathers Francis Xavier, Luis Almeida, Torres, Froez, Acosta Fernandez, Villela, Monti, Valla, Cabral, Lopez, Gueseti, Velegnan, and Mezquita. The chronicle of Japan from 1549 to 1598 is given with peculiar minuteness.

By means of some returned French emigrant in the ecclesiastic profession, our missionary societies could probably obtain leave to print, at their own expence, these and similar documents. They would supply to future missionaries important records of experience, and greatly facilitate their setting out aright. And, to literature in general, they would add a vast mass of geographic and historic science. Y. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.  
SIR,

PERMIT me to correct a mistake which your correspondent, Mr. T. D. Fosbrooke,



Pope has made relative to the splendour of the great Duke of Marlborough's Campaigns, which that gentleman ascribes to Bonaparte. The fact is, that Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, caused a few impressions on vellum, very richly embellished, to be printed, for the purpose of being presented to the reigning sovereigns of Europe; and the volume sent by the head of the French government to the present Duke of Marlborough, during the short interval of peace with this country, was found in the library of the unfortunate Louis XVI. It is not for the purpose of depriving Bonaparte of the honour of being an admirer of the military character of Marlborough, that I am induced to make this statement, but for the sake of truth, which even on so trivial an occasion ought not to be violated (and I am confident would not be violated but through mistake or misinformation) in your useful miscellany.

VERAX.

Dec. 3, 1813.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN Dr. Aikin's Critical Essay, prefixed to his edition of Pope's Essay on Man, I met with the following sentiment:—"If Pope's title to the honours of a poet of the very first order be disputed, it can only be by those who have framed an artificial classification of poetic merits," &c. I am not one of those persons who denominate Pope a poet of this "very first order." The standard by which I form my decision of the poet, is the more or less power which he exercises over the heart. Is he sublime? Does he elevate and swell the soul? Can he raise a tumult there? Can he sweep the stronger chords of passion, with the vehemence and rapidity of a master's hand? Can he set the heart on fire? But more than all this, is he pathetic? This is the touchstone of the inspired; the strong and irresistible evidence of genuine poetic capacity. He must be judged by his power to melt and dissolve beyond measure; to agitate and distress; to agonize and cleave the heart in twain; to command a flood of tears; to pour grief, pity, affection, melancholy, into the receptacle of feeling. When we read, do we exult, tremble, rage? Do our hurried feelings clash? Does fear—does horror—shake our nerves? Does anger or revenge fire our eyes? Are we disturbed, delighted, rapt, inspired, by the poet's skill? This then is the poet of nature, and not one who belongs to

"an artificial classification." How much of all this, will justly apply to Pope? Not enough to denominate him a "poet of the very first order." But these wondrous powers will apply to Shakespeare, Milton, and Chatterton—the three greatest poets the world can produce. Though the last did not write so much as the other two, yet he wrote enough to prove that he possessed the true inspiration. Let Pope be called the poet of good sense—of poetical propriety—the poet of "poetical prudence;" the poet of exquisite harmony—of smooth, elegant, and splendid versification. "Pope's page is a velvet lawn, shaven by the scythe, and levelled by the roller." He must also be called the poet of nervous brevity. Swift, a concise writer himself, "selects this faculty as his distinguishing excellence."

When Pope can in one couplet fix  
More sense than I can do in six.

But good sense, propriety, harmony, nervous brevity, splendid diction, vivid colouring, nor even sound judgment, and rich invention, will not alone constitute the poet, the emphatic poet, the poet of the highest order. There must be added, "the pearl of great price,"—*the feeling heart*. Pope is not the poet of the heart; and, therefore, he is not the poet of "the very first order." *Quod erat demonstrandum*.

Feb. 1, 1814. HENRY ENFIELD.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE grand topic of Catholic emancipation must shortly again engage the attention of Parliament and the public at large, a clear and impartial statement of the question may not, perhaps, be unacceptable to many of the readers of your valuable miscellany. For though many eloquent tracts, and speeches relative to it, have appeared from time to time, yet, as it is of the essence of oratory to amplify, and of abstract reason to condense, a safer judgment may be formed in this, as in other cases, by viewing the argument in unadorned simplicity.

It has been repeatedly asked, what is the extent of the Catholic claims? And what the securities offered against the political perils of unlimited compliance? Let the Catholics answer for themselves. In the petition presented to Parliament, in the course of the last session (1813), they say, "We approach with confidence an enlightened legislature. In the name

of Nature we ask our rights as men; in the name of the Constitution we ask our privileges as subjects; in the name of God we ask the sacred charter of unpersecuted piety as Christians. Are securities demanded of us? We offer them—the best securities a throne can have, the affections of a people. We abjure all temporal authority except that of our sovereign. We acknowledge no civil tie save that of our Constitution. In behalf of five millions of a brave and united people, we call on the legislature to annihilate the odious bondage which bows down the mental, physical, and moral, energies of Ireland."

To this impressive petition, the legislature appeared to hearken with dignified and beneficent attention; but from the concurrent influence of various causes, the object of it was now found attainable. From a laudable disposition to conciliate as far as possible the favour, or to soften the enmity of its opponents, the Bill of relief was so framed, as in some of its provisions to appear equally incompatible with the feelings and principles of the Catholics, although the former opposition continued with unabated violence; till, the clause authorizing the admission of Catholics to seats in Parliament being negatively, the whole was withdrawn, with the hope and prospect, nevertheless, of revival under maturer modifications, and happier auspices.

About this period, the prelates of the Roman Catholic church, assembled in Dublin (May 26), published an address to the general body of Catholics, stating in respectful, yet decided, language, their disapprobation of the Bill. Acknowledging "the gracious condescension of the legislature," they declare "their distress of mind in being compelled, by a sense of duty, to dissent in some points, from the opinions of those virtuous and enlightened statesmen, who have so long and so ably advocated the cause of Catholic freedom. Probably from a want of sufficient information, but unquestionably from the most upright motives, they have proposed to the legislature, the adoption of certain arrangements respecting our ecclesiastical discipline, and particularly respecting the exercise of episcopal functions, to which it would be impossible for us to assent, without incurring the guilt of schism."

In adverting to securities, they say, "Should any other oath not adverse to our religious principles, be yet devised, which could remove even the unfounded apprehensions of any part of our coun-

trymen, we would  
We owe it to our  
disloyalty, we o

endeavour at least to be free from suspicion. We would with the utmost willingness swear, should the legislature require us so to do, that we never will concur in the appointment or consecration of any bishop, whom we do not conscientiously believe to be of unimpeachable loyalty and peaceable conduct. And, further, that we have not, and that we will not have any correspondence or communication with the chief pastor of our church, or with any person authorised to act in his name, for the purpose of overthrowing or disturbing the Protestant government, or Protestant church, of Great Britain and Ireland."

Such are the ingenuous offers and avowals of the Irish Catholic prelates; and a dispassionate inspection of the Bill in question, must convince us that the allegations urged against it, are not founded in caprice, much less in disaffection.

I. As according to a fundamental law of the realm, the sovereign of the British empire must be a Protestant, it cannot justly be deemed a hardship that his immediate representative, the chief governor of Ireland, should be a Protestant also; but what political necessity exists, that the Chancellor of Ireland, as enacted by this Bill, should be of that communion? The appointment of a Catholic chancellor is, indeed, a very remote and improbable contingency; but to exclude the Catholics, by an express law, from the possibility of attaining to this dignity, must operate as a stigma upon the whole Catholic body; and has a tendency to damp all intellectual and professional exertion. What ardent adventurer in the state lottery of the law, but would feel the injustice of being deprived of his chance of the highest prize? And, supposing a future L'Hopital, or Montesquieu, to arise in Ireland, who would dare to pronounce him unworthy of it? The clause likewise which restrains the Catholic patron from presenting a Protestant to any preferment in the United Church of England and Ireland, lay or ecclesiastical, is equally invidious.

II. The 6th clause prohibits to the Catholic clergy all correspondence with any foreign or ecclesiastical authority, on any matter or thing not purely spiritual or ecclesiastical. This clause is worded with such jealous strictness, that the Catholics either individually or collectively, the College of Maynooth for instance, seem debarred from all literary correspondence



## Remarks on Catholic Emancipation. [March 1,

sign universities, institutions; while, even in time of

our, and French academical honours

The 7th clause makes it a misdemeanor for any Catholic clergyman to exercise his spiritual functions, without taking an oath to the above effect. And the 8th enacts, that the said oath shall be subscribed in court, by the persons taking and making the same, with his name at length, if such person can write, or otherwise with his mark. Does the Bill then mean to insinuate that there are Catholic clergymen who cannot write their names? And, is this clause intended to guard the empire against the danger resulting from the correspondence of such persons, with the Catholic literati and divines of the continent? Surely this must extort a smile amid the most angry debate!

III. The 10th clause most arbitrarily enacts, "that no person professing the Roman Catholic religion shall be capable of exercising the functions of bishop or dean, within the United Kingdom, unless he shall have been resident within the same for five years next preceding his first exercising such duty or functions; and any person acting in contravention of this clause, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to be sent out of the kingdom." How must such a sentence as this tingle in the ears of the Catholics? Has it been usual, in times past, to select as dignitaries of the Irish Catholic church, individuals who have previously resided abroad? Then why restrain this liberty of choice at present? Has it, on the contrary, been the practice to promote the resident in preference to the non-resident clergy? Why make a law to compel the Catholics to persevere in their own policy?

IV. Some of the particulars here enumerated would doubtless admit of modification; others might be submitted to in silence; but the 11th and following clauses present a more menacing aspect, and are, unquestionably, what the prelates, in their address, had chiefly in view.

After a declaration of the expediency of taking further precautions, in respect to persons in holy orders, professing the Roman Catholic religion, who may hereafter be appointed to the functions of bishop or dean, the 11th clause enacts that it may be lawful for his Majesty to appoint two several commissioners, one for Great Britain and the other for Ireland, to consist of such Catholic prelates, lay peers, and commoners, and such members of the Privy Council, a princi-

pul Secretary of State for England, or the Chief Secretary for Ireland being one, as his Majesty shall from time to time think fit to appoint.

By the following clauses it is provided, that five of these commissioners shall form a Board, of which the Secretary of State, or Chief Secretary shall be president, and which must include one ecclesiastical and one lay Catholic commissioner; the commissions to be revocable at the royal pleasure. And the 23d clause enacts that, from and after the passing of this Act, no person in holy orders, professing the Roman Catholic religion, shall assume the functions of bishop or dean within the United Kingdom, unless the name of such person shall previously have been notified in writing to the president of the Board of Commissioners, and the said person shall have received his Majesty's approbation. And, by the next clause, the Board are required "within six weeks subsequent to such notification, to report to his Majesty, under their hands and seals, whether they know or believe any thing which tends to impeach the loyalty, or peaceable conduct, of the said person; and in case the royal disapproval, authentically attested and enrolled in the Court of Chancery, should ensue on this report, any such person presuming to exercise the sacred functions above mentioned, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to be sent out of the kingdom."

Upon a view of these provisions, must not any impartial person, ignorant of the state of the controversy, presume that a lamentable necessity for such odious precautions existed, in the frequent promotion of individuals noted for turbulence and disloyalty, to the highest ecclesiastical stations in the Irish Catholic church? Yet the undenied and undeniable fact is, that, from the æra of the Revolution to the present day, not a single appointment obnoxious to the government has taken place. The danger is merely that the Catholic prelacy of Ireland may begin to act disloyally, when every motive to disaffection is annihilated.

The grand object of this Bill, according to the preamble, is to put an end to all religious jealousies and animosities, whereas in the opinion of the parties immediately interested, "its tendency is to cause more jealousy, animosity, and confusion, than any religious innovation since the revolution. By the tenure of this Bill," it is alleged, "the Roman Catholic bishops and clergy are left entirely to the judgment, discretion, and mercy,

mercy, of a few lay persons, to decide in a tribunal more secret and arbitrary in its forms than the Star-chamber or Inquisition, upon their loyalty and peaceable conduct, without any fixed principles, and much less without those of the law; and without legal redress or appeal from a decision that may deprive them of their character, and, eventually, of their country. It would be an act of schism against the Catholic religion, for any member of it, by word or act, to concur in that clause which declares that persons in holy orders appointed according to the usage of the Roman Catholic church, to exercise episcopal duties, shall not be capable of exercising such duties, in whose favour the major part of the commissioners shall have refused to certify their loyalty and peaceable conduct. Of course no Catholic, and still more no Catholic bishop, can, consistently with his religion, accept of, or act under, the commission in question.\* "We cannot," say the Irish prelates, "dissemble our dismay and consternation at the consequences which such regulations, if enforced, must necessarily produce."

And what solid or even plausible reasons can be assigned, why regulations, thus novel and alarming, should be enforced? The English Catholics, in petitioning the House of Lords, A.D. 1810, complain, "that every Roman Catholic subject is forced below his fair level in society; and the general body is a marked and isolated class. Yet none of the principles," say they, "by which they are distinguished, affect their moral, civil, or political, integrity." The Catholics of Ireland, in their petition to the House of Commons, of the same date, in striking and emphatic language, "solemnly press upon the attention of the House, the imminent public dangers which necessarily result from so inverted an order of things, and so vicious and unnatural a system of legislation; a system which has long been the reproach of this nation, and is unparalleled in modern Christendom."

If then this be the grievance, what less can constitute the radical core of so vast a mischief, than the restoration of the Catholics to the full and free enjoyment of their just and equal rights as men, subjects, and citizens? Enable them to resume their proper rank in society, and let the security demanded of

them be their attachment and affection. Force has been tried for centuries: yet history tell, for hers is the mournful privilege to tell, with what success.

Unfortunately, among the most distinguished and eloquent advocates of the Catholic cause, there are those who deem it necessary to require other and more satisfactory securities. "Among those measures," says Lord Grenville, in his Letter to the Earl of Fingal, i.e. the precautionary measures which had been under the contemplation of government during Mr. Pitt's administration, "I pointed out the proposal of vesting in the crown, an effectual negative on the appointment of your bishops; the suggestion had been previously brought forward in the House of Commons, to meet the just expectations, not of any bigotted or interested champions of intolerance, but men of the purest intentions and most enlightened judgment: men willing to do all justice to the loyalty of your present bishops, yet not unreasonably alarmed at any possibility by which functions of such extensive influence might hereafter be connected with a foreign interest, hostile to the tranquillity of the country. It had formed a part of the original conception of those measures, as consequent upon the union. It was now again brought forward with the concurrence of the two individuals, from whose opinions those generally prevalent among your body might best be inferred: of the agent of the very persons to whose office it related, and of your lordship, to whom, in addition to every other claim to respect and confidence, the exclusive charge of the petition had recently been committed."

But at a meeting of the Roman Catholic prelates assembled in Dublin, February 24, 1810, these venerable heads of the Catholic communion in Ireland say, in relation to the established oath of allegiance, "We know of no stronger pledge that we can possibly give—having disclaimed all right in the Pope, or any foreign prelate, to interfere in the temporal concerns of the kingdom, an adherence to the practice observed in the appointment of the Irish Roman Catholic bishops, cannot tend to produce an undue or mischievous exercise of any foreign influence whatsoever."

And the general committee of the Catholics of Ireland, March the 2d of the same year, resolved, "That as Irishmen and Catholics, they never can consent to any dominion or control whatsoever



over the appointment of their prelates, on the part of the crown, or the servants of the crown." This resolution has been recently renewed (Dec. 1813), almost in the same terms. Whatever, therefore might be the sentiments of the agent alluded to, there was at no time the most distant prospect of obtaining the assent of the Catholic prelate, or of the great body of the Irish Catholic laity, to so extraordinary a concession. Indeed, how can it consist with Catholic principles, or any other religious principles, to vest in the sovereign an absolute or "effectual negative," upon the nomination of the chief pastors of a church to which he does not belong? Were the offer made to repeal the laws still in force against the various sects of Protestant Dissidents throughout the kingdom, on condition of their recognizing in the monarch any such negative on the choice of their ministers, or even the slightest restraint on the exercise of so sacred a right, would it not be rejected with indignation? Why then should the Catholics be supposed less alarmed, or their resentment less excited, on the same occasion?

[These observations will be resumed and concluded in the ensuing Magazine.]

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

YOUR grammatical correspondent, (vol. xxxvi. p. 219) pretends that there is a false concord in Pope's lines

O thou my voice inspire,

Who touch'd Isaiah's hallow'd lips with fire.

In this he is mistaken; for, throughout the Gothic dialects, the relative pronoun is of the third person, of whatever person the antecedent may be. It is a Latinism, or a Gallicism, to give a versatile personality to *who*, and to write *who am*, or *who art*: the true old English way, the anglicism, is to write *I who is*, *thou who did*.

Lowth, and the clerical writers in general, have always endeavoured to subject our language to the laws of Latin grammar, which they had studied, and not to the laws of Gothic grammar, of which they were ignorant; and hence many of the inconsistent anomalies, which modern pedants admire as beauties. Future grammarians would do well to study the comparative anatomy of the Gothic tongues, and to recall our language toward the native idioms of our forefathers.

Y.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

ACCOUNT OF LIEUTENANT T. W. JONES, who was lately blown up in the ALPHEA schooner; communicated by the REV. J. C. JONES, of Exeter College, Oxford.

LIEUTENANT Thomas William Jones, commander of H. M. schooner *Alpheä*, at the time of her late catastrophe, was youngest son of the late Mr. Richard Jones, surgeon, of Plympton, Devon; and born July 5th, 1783. He served the greater part of his time as midshipman on board the *Trent* frigate, in the West Indies, and on his return to England, was promoted to a lieutenancy, by Sir Hyde Parker, at the attack on Copenhagen. On this occasion he had the command of an armed flat boat; and amongst other services was charged with the destruction of some of the Danish ships. He afterwards served as lieutenant on board various ships of different rates, from the highest to the lowest; and was also engaged in the Walcheren expedition, where he was employed, with other naval officers, in the landing of the troops.

In August 1812, he was appointed to the command of the *Arrow* schooner, as acting for Lieutenant Knight, who afterwards died of the wounds he received in her. During this service, he was attached to the squadron then stationed in Basque roads, where he so distinguished himself by his activity and gallantry, that on being superseded from the *Arrow*, he was immediately appointed by the Admiralty, through the recommendation of his commanding officers, who witnessed and approved his conduct, to the command of the *Alpheä*. In this vessel he was sent with dispatches to America; but having, whilst on that station, ventured to detain an American vessel at the commencement of the war, before receiving actual commission for such procedure, the Admiralty, on his return to England, thought proper to dismiss him from his ship; to which, however, he was restored, after the interval of a few months. He was then destined to the Channel station, for the protection of the coasting trade, and sailed from Dartmouth, September 7, 1813, on a cruise; in which, beyond all doubt, his career was terminated as detailed in the following account taken from the *Moniteur* of September 21. In this action, allowing the enemy all due credit for his narrative, there seems to have been displayed, on both sides,

as much determined intrepidity as is to be found recorded in the naval annals of any country.

It should be observed that from the last returns to the Admiralty-office, at Portsmouth, it appears the *Alpha* then mustered as follows: viz. one lieutenant, a master, ten petty officers, twelve able seamen, six ordinary ditto, three landsmen, a corporal and six private marines, and one boy of the third class. Her regular complement was only thirty-six, including officers and men; and it is believed that the supernumeraries had been afterwards discharged.

*v. Moniteur, Sept. 21.*

#### ADMINISTRATION OF THE NAVY.

*Report of the Cruise of the Renard Privateer Cutter, of fourteen Guns and fifty Men to the Maritime Project of Cherbourg.*

"On the 9th, at 3 o'clock, we descried a sail to leeward, on the starboard tack. I gave chase, and at five o'clock discovered her to be a man of war schooner. She came up with me at one o'clock. I made preparation for battle, and stationed every man at his post. The enemy's schooner began the action by firing her chase-guns. The enemy luffed up to the wind, and I gave him my larboard broadside."

Captain Le Roux then proceeds to describe the particulars of a desperate close action, of above two hours continuance; and concludes thus:—

"At 3 o'clock, our two remaining officers cheered the courage of the small number of men that remained, and continued the engagement; when two guns, which were fired at once from our deck, appeared to throw the enemy into disorder: and, just as the commanding officer was in the act of crying out 'They have struck, cease firing,' the schooner blew up with a pistol-shot to leeward. We were ourselves at the same instant covered with flames, and pieces of wreck on fire, which fell all over our decks. The commanding officer caused water to be thrown over the whole, and gave orders for manning the boats in order to save those of the enemy's crew who might have escaped the explosion: but our launch was shattered to pieces, and the jolly-boat in tow was sunk. Three or four were discovered swimming on the wrecks; but all that could be done was to desire them to come alongside of us, the calm preventing us from manœuvring; but none of them were able to come near us. They cried out they could see nothing—it was then half-past three."

*Deposition of one of the Officers of the Renard, taken prisoner in another French Privateer, and brought into Plymouth about Christmas, 1813.*

"Septem. 1813.—On the 9th, at three in the afternoon, the *Renard* descried a schooner, to which she gave chase. At four, having discovered her to be a man of war, the privateer made off. At midnight the schooner commenced firing her chase guns: at one the engagement began, till half-past three, when the schooner blew up, from the grenades which were thrown on board. Some minutes after the explosion, three men were perceived on the wrecks, who were not saved for want of boats. They were called to, to come alongside, but they answered they were unable, having their sight scorched. A short time afterwards they sunk."

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IT is pretty well known that Plymouth is, in time of war, not only an important naval station, from its possessing a harbour and arsenal inferior to none in the British isles, but it is also the greatest emporium for prize ships and goods; of which, during the present war, many millions sterling in value have been sold here. Hence a forced prosperity—a rapidly augmented population—and an active spirit of speculation, in a short time effect a complete change in the condition of the inhabitants, and the aspect of their affairs.

To compensate, in some degree, for the demoralising influence of lax and predatory habits, necessarily produced by such a state of things, it may fairly be asserted, that no town in the kingdom, in proportion to its wealth and population, exhibits such an example of profuse liberality, in the establishment and support of charitable and other useful institutions; nor of so many persons in the middling ranks of life, who devote their time and industry to the regulation of those public concerns.

But, to proceed more directly to the object of this communication.—Some spirited individuals, anticipating the return of peace, as the period of the cessation of their activity, unless new channels were opened for its continuance, lately directed their attention to the best means to be adopted for converting the facilities afforded by the recent improvements in different parts of the



port of Plymouth, to the permanent extension of its trade and commerce. Public meetings of the inhabitants have been, in consequence, convened by the mayor, and a committee of merchants have been sitting in order to collect information on the subject. The report of this committee, whose labours were guided throughout by the active and auspicious assistance of Lord Bortnor, were soon made public. The report notices how highly Plymouth is favoured with respect to its situation: possessing fine harbours, capable of containing ships of the greatest magnitude—surrounded, for the most part, by a fertile country—enjoying a mild climate—abounding in mines and quarries—skirted by the sea, and intersected by navigable rivers, both yielding inexhaustible stores of fish.

It then proceeds to notice the national undertaking of the breakwater, forming in Plymouth Sound, by which a spacious harbour will be created for fleets of men of war, large convoys of merchant ships, transports, and other vessels. It adverts to the warehouses, wharfs, a floating dock, and other improvements made in Sutton Pool; the spacious warehouses erected, and docks constructed, for repairing merchant ships of the largest dimensions, in Catwater; a new communication opened by the floating bridge, between the town and southern parts of the county; a superb avenue completed from the metropolis, by an embankment across an estuary of the sea, avoiding hills and shortening distances.

In the town, a most convenient marketplace, a magnificent theatre, ball-room and hotel, baths of every description, a public library, a marine insurance company, banking houses of the highest respectability, and an exchange building, all claim the attention of capitalists, and invite prosperity and happiness to the inhabitants.

After enumerating the several articles of import and export, the report states the number of vessels belonging to Plymouth, in the present contracted state of its trade, viz.

<i>In the Foreign Trade.</i>		
Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
59	8027	531
<i>In the Coasting Trade.</i>		
141	8319	472
<i>Fishing Smacks, &amp;c.</i>		
105	4554	293

It is justly observed, that while every article of necessity or consumption is brought from different coast ports to Plymouth, very little is taken in return, and

that consequently the difference must be paid for in cash, to the manifest loss of the merchants; and enhanced prices to the inhabitants; all of which might be obviated, by direct imports from the British colonies, and other places.

The warehouses at Plymouth (including bonded and prize) are stated to amount to 176 in number, affording accommodation for 6 or 7000 tons of goods.

That the existence of an arsenal in any port, is unfavourable to mercantile pursuits, is a sentiment generally adopted, but which the committee consider to be founded in error; and that the arsenal at Plymouth, on the contrary, affords an opportunity of establishing a commerce to a great extent. The vast imports for the dock-yard, victualling office, King's brewery, ordnance, military depôts, barracks, hospitals, and prisons, hold out to the merchants and traders the opportunity to contract for, import, and supply the commodities to government, which these departments respectively demand.

If it be said, on the other hand, that extensive mercantile establishments are unfavourable to the naval establishments of war, by the facilities given to seamen to desert, it may be answered, that such facilities are perpetually counteracted by the greater influx of seamen resorting to a port, by the increased number of its merchant ships. And unless war be co-extensive with the duration of empires, can it with propriety be contended, that a state of peace is to consign to decay, a large and flourishing town and inhabitants, placed in the immediate vicinity of harbours, which appear to be designed by nature to invite man to the pursuits of commercial industry, merely from the apprehension of possible dangers to war establishments?

The advantages are also pointed out, which Plymouth possesses as a *dépôt* for colonial and foreign produce; which might, with prodigious advantage, be re-exported to France, Spain, Portugal, and the Mediterranean; to all which places, as well as the colonies themselves, it is considerably nearer than either London, Liverpool, or Bristol.

It is also suggested, that an extensive trade may be carried on from Plymouth, to the following places:—The East Indies—the West Indies—the Baltic—Canada—Nova Scotia—Newfoundland—South America—the Mediterranean—Mogador—North of Ireland—United States of America, and various parts of the continent of Europe.

In recapitulating the multifarious opportunities presented to the merchants and inhabitants, if the trade of this port is sufficiently encouraged and persevered in, the committee express their opinion, that full scope will be given.—*To the proprietors of mines*; by the export of tin to Canada, Newfoundland, and the East Indies, and by supplying the arsenal.—*To the proprietors of quarries*; by the export of lime to the West Indies; slates to Canada, Halifax, and Newfoundland; by the supply of lime for manure, and various purposes in the interior; also of slates and marble slabs, coastwise.—*To the woollen manufacturers*; by the exports to Canada, Halifax, Newfoundland, and the Baltic.—*To the proprietors of salt works*; by the increase of pilchard, herring, ling, and hake fisheries; and of the Newfoundland fishery, by export to the Baltic; by supplying salt for salting provisions for the West Indies, and to the Plymouth victualling office.—*To the proprietors of fisheries*; by the export of pilchards to the Mediterranean and West Indies; salted herrings and ling to the West Indies and the Continent, and red herrings and salted hake, coastwise, and into the interior.—*To the farmers, graziers, and landowners*; by the demand for cattle for the victualling office; salted provisions for the West Indies; hay and oats for transports; vegetables and poultry for shipping; cheese, bacon, and butter, for the West Indies and victualling office; barley (for malt) and hops for private breweries, and the king's brewhouse; grain for the distilleries; flax and wool for the manufactories; potatoes for Gibraltar; and mules for the West Indies.—*To the proprietors of breweries*; by the export of porter to the West Indies, East Indies, Canada, Newfoundland, Halifax, Gibraltar, the Mediterranean, and different parts of the Continent; by the supplies to the arsenal, and the increased shipping in the port.—*To the rope-makers and twine-spinners*; by export of cordage to the West Indies, Newfoundland, Canada, and for the southern fisheries; and twine for the fisheries, sail-cloth manufactories, and the arsenal.—*To paper-makers*; by the supplies of stationery to the government departments at the port, and the export to the West Indies, Canada, Halifax, and Newfoundland.—*To the tailors, hatters, shoemakers, &c.*; by exports to the West Indies, Canada, Newfoundland, and Gibraltar.

The towns, villages, and parishes, within the port of Plymouth, including the ordinary peace establishment of the army

and navy, are said to contain a population of not less than one hundred thousand persons.

It will hardly be credited, that, notwithstanding the proximity of Plymouth to the Atlantic, all the three counties of Cornwall, Devon, and Dorset, have hitherto been entirely supplied with foreign produce, &c. from Bristol and London, and that Plymouth has thus tacitly admitted a monopoly to those ports, when it could unquestionably supply these counties with the same commodities, at a cheaper rate than that at which they now purchase them.

The committee further remark, that the easy communication with extensive lines of the coasts of these three counties seem to point out Plymouth as a central port, from which West Indian, American, and various foreign produce, &c. might most conveniently be supplied to districts comprising nearly 800,000 inhabitants.

Plymouth,

PLYMOUTHENSIS.

January 10.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.  
SIR,

I AM pleased with the candour of Mr. Collinson, in his remarks, (No. 249, p. 485,) and I would not have troubled you with this, but under a firm, (and to me) well grounded persuasion, that Mr. C. has overlooked the only correct means of proof—the *living voice*, and the *organic formation* of English vowels.

(I wish Mr. C. to know, that I am well acquainted with all the peculiarities of our county pronunciation, or the pronunciation of the natives of Lancashire. He will, of course, know that we understand each other in reference to the sounds spoken of, when he considers me as using the same *dialect* with himself.)

*Organic Formation.*

The *first* vowel of my scheme, (No. 247, page 311,) corresponds with the second of that given by Mr. C. It is formed by a strong grave effusion of breath; the mouth being opened nearly circular, the tongue being contracted to the root, and nearly resting on the under jaw.

The *second* corresponds with the *first* of Mr. C. It is formed by contracting a little the aperture of the mouth, by raising the lower jaw, widening the tongue, and bringing it a little nearer to the lips.

The *third* (alike in both) is formed by dilating the mouth a little more horizontally, while the tongue approaches both cheeks and the palate.

The *fourth* corresponds with the *fifth* of



of Mr. C. It is formed with a slight raising of the lower jaw from its position in forming the third, the tongue being dilated, and brought nearer to the palate to which, in the long sound, it is as near as is possible without touching.

The *fifth* (the 7th long of Mr. C.) is formed in the middle of the mouth, the organs little altered from their position in the first, except the tongue being free in the middle of the mouth; and the lips being protruded into a round aperture.

The *sixth* (corresponding in the long quantity, but the short quantity of which, is the *eighth* of Mr. C.) is formed by the voice close to the lips, which are more protruded, and form a smaller aperture than in the fifth.

The *seventh* (always short) corresponds to the short sixth vowel of Mr. C. It has the lips closer than in the sixth; and is a feeble acute effusion of breath.

Now, it is allowed, that *each* vowel may have different degrees of duration, or *quantity* if you please. But, at present, I cannot form an *intermediate* vowel between any two of the above; nor does it at present appear to me possible, for there to be such *intermediate* vowel. The above statement of the formation of the vowels, in my scheme, will enable any person to try it himself, and thereby establish or controvert my opinions.

The following words (which I think are pronounced by Mr. C. as I pronounce them) will more fully exemplify the sounds:—

1. Sot, sought; poll, Paul; hot, halt; rot, wrought.
2. Cat, calf; pat, part; Sam, psalm; papa, mamma.
3. Pen, pain; sell, sale; pet, peace; get, gain.
4. Redeem; believe; serene; beseech; retrieve.
5. Sew, sown; lo, loan; rope, roar; hope, horde.
6. Do, doom, born, boon; loose, lose; tuck, took.
7. Cut, but, come, club, butter, cover, hover.

The difference in each pair of words will be easily recognized, as in *quantity*, not *quality*. The organic motion in articulating a consonant, particularly *r*, with a vowel, necessarily effecting a small variation, (the *r* constantly causing, by its trill, the vowel to appear broader; instance *far*, *air*, *ear*, *ore*, &c.) has caused some writers to imagine they heard a vowel of intermediate aperture between the *second* and *third* above, but to pronounce it they find impossible.

We are of the same opinion in reference to the three first vowels.

The *fourth*, heard in *grit*, *if*, *live*, has its correspondent long sound in *greet*, *see*, *lieve*, as is evident by referring to the organic formation. If this remark be true, what Mr. C. mentions, that “its long sound is banished from what is considered polite pronunciation,” is incorrect.

His exception, *great*, which he thinks “is an intermediate vowel” between the above 3rd and 4th, (*state* and *street*,) appeared at first to have weight; but I tried a number of those of my friends in Manchester who had received a liberal education; and I noticed the pronunciation of several of the peasantry (from the villages round that place) who frequent daily, on business, the shop of an esteemed relative; and I uniformly found it sounded by them with the organs in the position above stated for the 3rd vowel, with a longer duration of sound than in *pét*, but shorter than in *pate*. This convinced me (or at least I suspected) that Mr. C. had overlooked the circumstance of its *quantity*, and I would have tried it with Mr. C.  *viva voce*, but was prevented by urgent domestic business requiring my presence. The name given to *e* by most of them strengthened my opinion.

His 8th vowel, heard in *full*, *pull*, has its correspondent long sound in *fool*, *pool*; the organic formation will shew this; and also, that his short 7th vowel is in fact the same as his 8th, only broader, by its articulation with *r*.

The 7th vowel (the short 6th of Mr. C.) is considered by some writers as peculiar to our language. It is incapable of prolongation, or forming a long syllable. We constantly hear it in *both* syllables of *suffer*, *lover*, *muffle*, *unto*, *upon*; and in the final unemphatic syllables over, *havoc*, *venom*, *pillar*, *willow*, and numerous other instances. It is the same as the Italian *o chiuso*, (probably same as the ancient *quæpor*;) and Voltaire thinks it is without sensible difference from the sound given to *e* in the French words, *je*, *me*, *te*, *se*, *que*, *le*, &c. and also in the final syllables of the words *gloire*, *victoire*, &c. in French poetry.

From the vowels given above are formed the following *diphthongs* and *triphthongs*, in our language:—

1. Heard in *joy*, *alloy*, *toy*, *cloy*, of the 1 and 4 vowels.
2. ———— *how*, *now*, *thou*, of 1 and 6.
3. ———— *aye* (and *Lanc. Dialect*), of 2 and 4.
4. ———— *I*, *mine*, *high*, of 7 and 4.
5. ———— *yawl*, *yacht*, *York*, of 4 and 1.
6. ———— *yaid*, *yarn*, of 4 and 2.
7. ———— *yell*, *yearn*, *yea*, of 4 and 3.

8. Heard

8. Heard in ye, yes, year, year, 4 short and long.  
 9. ——— yoke, yore, of 4 and 5.  
 10. ——— use, muse, you, of 4 and 6.  
 11. ——— you, yonder, young, of 4 and 7.  
 12. ——— wad, war, wall, of 6 and 1.  
 13. ——— wag, wax, swagger, of 6 and 2.  
 14. ——— way, wed, swear, of 6 & 3.  
 15. ——— we, will, wheel, of 6 and 4.  
 16. ——— woe, wood, swore, of 6 and 5.  
 17. ——— wool, wood, woman, of 6 and 6.  
 18. ——— one, won, word, of 6 and 7.  
*Triphthongs.*  
 1. ——— why, wine, wild, of 6, 7, and 4.  
 2. ——— wow, wound, (did wind) of 6, 1, and 6.  
 3. ——— kind, guide, guile, of 4, 7, and 4.

There may be a longer duration in some words, but the component vowels will be found to correspond with the above.

When two succeeding vowels form distinct syllables, as in *Joel*, without an intervening consonant, they may be considered as *articulated* or *jointed* with each other; but a diphthong is free from this *articulation*, the one component vowel being run into the other, the sound being still *wholly vocal*, yet different from *either*, when separate, and from *both*, when uttered as forming two syllables.

The *third* triphthong is difficult to obtain; and the effect of *k* and *g*, on all those foreign words which have in them the same articulation, is so universal, that Englishmen with difficulty catch the true sound; for instance, of the Italian word *caro*, dear, so as to distinguish it from *chiaro*, clear. SIMEON SHAW.

#### To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

EVERY man who has attained the age of forty-five, must frequently have had his sensibility wounded by the effects of increasing age, on the generation which has immediately preceded him. That generation was in maturity, or in the full activity of enterprise, when his faculties began to take cognizance of character, and to acquire the first impressions of society. His most lively affections are therefore associated with the individuals who composed it, among whom were his parents and their personal friends; he therefore sees the havoc made by devouring time, on their energies of body and mind, on their persons, and often on their fortunes, with the tenderest sympathy; and he derives from

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this experience, a variety of interesting impressions, and many affecting topics for reflection and comparison.

Among the effects of old age, he will be frequently called upon to sympathize with the decaying fortunes and irremediable difficulties of that generation. He will often meet with individuals, whose elegance and vivacity were, in early life, objects of his admiration; but whose thread-bare cloaths, solemn mien, careworn features, and grey hairs, indicate fallen or falling fortunes. They launched their bark in the voyage of life, within his recollection; and after sailing gaily in the sun-shine of prosperity for many years, have at length suffered the wreck of their hopes, from misplaced confidence, or treacherous shoals and quicksands; or probably from overloading their vessel, it has sprung a leak, and foundered, just as they were approaching the end of a prosperous voyage! Others, perhaps, after suffering from various squalls and tempests, without meeting with any fine weather during a luckless voyage, have found themselves worn out and crazy before they reached their destined haven, and have been compelled to fire continual signals of distress, till every one is weary of lending them assistance.

If in this manner we could fancy that we beheld an ocean of Time, one hundred degrees across, the passage of which constituted the voyage of human life, we should witness the fate of a great fleet of mortal barks, in different parts of the voyage, something like the following: Of every thousand of these human prototypes who set sail together, 500 would prove so frail that we should see them founder ere they had reached the first and second degrees of their voyage; and another 300 would be lost from various accidents, before they reached the middle of the ocean! Of the remaining 200, three-fourths would prove so crazy, that in the next quarter of the voyage they would likewise be swallowed up. The last twenty-five degrees would present, consequently, not above one in twenty of the original fleet; and these in foul condition, water-logged, without pilots, unable to aid each other, and foundering successively from various causes, till, at the eightieth degree, not 30 would be left; at ninety degrees but 3; and only the wreck of 1 would have a chance of reaching the goal at the hundredth degree!

It would be evident that many of the vessels which were performing the last part of this arduous voyage, would stand

T

greatly



greatly in need of assistance. At the same time, their contemporary voyagers would be daily falling off around them, so that the farther each advances, the services which he might have expected from the sympathy of old friendships are lost to him by the successive extinction of his friends. The latter part of the voyage therefore would be performed in a dismal solitude, unaided and unregarded, each vessel finding sufficient employment to sustain its own existence.

Such is the true picture of every thousand human beings who set sail from the same port on the ocean of time! And if we suppose a succession of ports at each degree, from which other thousand vessels might sail, each towards corresponding ports, at the distance of a hundred degrees; such a succession of fleets would completely represent the mixture of all the stages of human life, in its contemporaneous existence. Those who had nearly completed their voyage, would encounter new and fresh fleets coming out of port, full of gaiety, joy, and hope; but they would be strangers to each other, and though the experienced voyager might offer his council in regard to the rocks and shoals which had destroyed so many of his own fleet, it is generally disregarded or laughed at by these young voyagers, whose wantonness, or violent passions, occasion them not only to run down each other, but often to treat the signals of distress of old and worn-out voyagers with insult!

This allegory may have served, by its sensible analogy, to illustrate the subject under discussion; but we should now return to our respective circles in society, look around us, and consider what degree of the ocean of time we and our friends are now passing! We ought seriously to examine the state and condition of our vessel, keep it in good repair, avail ourselves of our experience, take warning from the longer experience of others, and do to them as we should wish others to do to us when we are as far advanced in the common voyage of life; and when our vessel, like theirs, will stand in need of help from all who are in good condition, and who have materials to spare, with which to render pleasant the remainder of our voyage.

If all the individuals which compose a generation, had started in their career of existence at the same moment, similar motives and similar experience would regulate the conduct of mankind; but few or none have started in life together. Hence it is that all the passions of our

nature, and all the feelings peculiar to every period of life, are constantly in action. Their mixture produces the harmonious whole; but the individuals who make up the aggregate, are necessarily, in the collision of interests, subject to be unequally acted upon, and to suffer in undue proportions. In this conflict, however, those who are passing the period of mature and vigorous life, are able to contend for themselves with the means which nature, education, and fortune have provided them. But it is otherwise with the extremes of life, or with INFANCY and OLD AGE. These are periods of helplessness, and they demand respectively the fostering care of the generation which goes before them, and of that which follows after them.

Happily one of these periods, that of *CHILDHOOD*, is provided for by a sense of its own kind, created by the occasion which calls for its exertion, essential to the continuity of animated nature, and well known to those who have acquired the relation of *PARENT*. Such is the provision made by nature for the protection of its offspring. The power of parental affection, is a sufficient security for this extremity of life; but the influence of *FILIAL DUTY* is not sufficient for the protection of the other. It is true, that among civilized nations, the duty of children to provide for their decrepid parents is taught as a principle of religion and morality; but that it is not a paramount affection of nature is evident, from the practice of many barbarous tribes in exposing their aged parents to perish, instead of succouring and preserving them; and from the habits of all animals, whose young never recognise their parents after they have ceased to be necessary to them. Again, all the aged have not children on whom to depend, or children competent to support them; and many survive their offspring.

It seems therefore to be an obligation of society at large to make some adequate and convenient provision for the wants of *OLD AGE*; and this duty appears to be the more imperative and reasonable, because every one desires to arrive at that state; and the service rendered is likely to be felt by every one in his turn.

The effective part of society consists of persons between sixteen and sixty. In this period of life, every man and woman perform for society the part which is measured by their powers; and it signifies little what the nature of that performance has been, provided they have

have done their best in their stations. Persons of sixty have little more to hope for; new exertions are not, then to be expected, and if made are generally unavailing. Employment is sought by them in vain! The world at large looks cool upon them; and charity, if met with, is soon wearied or exhausted! Besides, as the persons above that age compose but one-tenth of the whole generation, and have smoothened the path of life for the enjoyment of others, it seems reasonable that they should either be provided for by the labour or means of the community in possession; or that some provision should be engrafted in the very constitutions of society, which should render them independent of extreme labour, and secure them from the consequences of chronic disease and increasing decrepitude.

Do the active generation, for the time being, enjoy abundance in the fruits and produce of the earth, to whom are they indebted, but to the previous generation for their labours of planting, improving, and cultivating?

Do youth enjoy the advantages of extended knowledge, of improvements in arts and sciences, and of public schools, to whom are they indebted for so many advantages, but to the parents of their own generation?

Do men enjoy the benefits of good laws, of trial by jury, and of a representative government securing the blessings of civil liberty, to what are they indebted but to the sacrifices and blood of their forefathers for those establishments, and to the virtue and courage of their immediate predecessors for the transmission to them?

In a word, if the active generation of men enjoy any comforts or blessings superior to what are afforded by a state of nature, are they not indebted for their existence or preservation to the exertions, skill, and sacrifices, of the immediately preceding generation? which generation is represented by all its surviving individuals of a certain age; and these consequently ought to be, in regard to each succeeding age, the objects of public succour and gratitude.

Nor is it a valid objection, to the force of this obligation, that many survivors of each past age have not been benefactors of the human race. Some of them, like the grasshopper in the fable, may have trifled away the harvest-season of life—others may have lost their opportunity of providing for their old age by a life of vice and debauchery—and others, instead of

supporting the rights and liberties of their country, may have aided corrupt administrations in undermining them—yet these, from the known effect of moral causes on physical effects, cannot form a large part of the aged; while it would even be better that nine vicious should receive public support, than that one virtuous man, who had contributed by his labour or ingenuity to improve or maintain the condition of society, should perish through want! Besides, the gratitude of each succeeding to each preceding age is not due to mere unity, but to the aggregation; for it is the aggregate labour and virtue of each age, in which every individual has contributed his mite of assistance, that gives effect to the services of the most renowned public benefactors.

All the active population of every country contribute, more or less, in producing the features of their own age; some by contriving, others by labouring, others by auxiliary inventions; some in raising assistance, and others in teaching good morals, healing the sick, or performing acts of humanity. The obligations of each succeeding age to the preceding age is not therefore confined to individuals whose merits can be specified; but it is an OBLIGATION OF A UNIVERSAL CHARACTER, arising from benefits TRANSMITTED, not by any definite number of persons, but by the common exertions of the entire community.

If it be objected that to make a liberal provision for old age would be to lessen the stimulus of youth, and to diminish, in regard to that period, the anxiety which is the foundation of much industry; I admit that the position would have force if it were in the power of man to command fortune, to foresee the consequences of every action, and to become rich simply because wealth is merited. But as no such powers belong to man; and as old age includes perhaps more virtuous poverty than vicious poverty, so the obligation to support all the aged is in no degree diminished. The objection too is unjust, unless the constitutions of society afforded industrious labour a reward sufficient, with which at once to live and lay up a store; but such is the situation of no country, and notoriously not the condition of mere labourers in our own. Besides it is questionable whether the stimulus to industry is not present enjoyment proximately, and a reserve for old age but very remotely. If we scrutinize the motives which actuate men from time to time, it will be found that to become more powerful and wealthy than their



neighbours, and to secure themselves in their actual state against the caprice of fortune and the encroachments of others, are the genuine stimuli of industry; and not the remote contingencies of old age, which they may never live to enjoy, and the provisions for which, if it ever arrive, are included as subordinate objects in their present calculations. It would also be a revolution in the passions of man to suppose that any one would miss a favourable opportunity of aggrandizing himself, or that he would seek with greater caution the indulgencies of opulence, and the means of enriching his family, because a benevolent provision existed for the animal wants of his old age.

Justice and Humanity are consequently in this case in no degree at variance with the rigid principles of sound policy; though the affected wisdom of statesmen often treats society as a mere machine, and its sensitive parts as so many wheels, ~~and~~ and pinions, devoid of the feelings of humanity, and subject only to the general laws of mechanism and gravitation!

Relative to the propriety and justice of making a comfortable provision for the aged, I should therefore hope no reasonable doubt can exist; but it may be supposed that greater difference will arise in regard to the amount and the mode of making and securing the provision. Some may think the parish workhouse sufficient, and that as poverty is the greatest of crimes, or the sign of all crimes, it merits an ignominious exit in the common workhouse. I trust, however, that I have placed the claims of age on higher grounds than is implied in any of the existing provisions for it. The best use that could be made of the existing funds, would be in the immediate appropriation of part of them to aid a more liberal system. Thus if of the 12 millions per annum now collected in England and Wales for the poor, FIVE MILLIONS be considered as expended in the present relief of the aged, I would appropriate this FIVE MILLIONS per annum as the *first step* towards the foundation of a better and permanent establishment.

By the London Bills of Mortality it appears that of the 10 millions of people in England and Wales, there are,  
510,000 between 60 and 70.  
386,000 between 70 and 80.  
170,000 between 80 and 100.

If then, in order to make the most of this limited fund, we suppose that two-thirds of the aged have means of providing for themselves, or have children able to maintain them; the cost of annuities in-

creased with age for the other third would be as under:—

170,000 at 12l. . . .	2,080,000
128,000 at 20l. . . .	2,560,000
56,000 at 30l. . . .	1,680,000

£6,320,000

which, with the expences of management, would be  $6\frac{1}{2}$  millions per annum.

To raise this sum loans must in the first instance be borrowed on the credit of the 5 millions of poor-rates applicable to this object; and such system of loans, aided by the annual income, would maintain the whole for 60 years, or nearly, and afterwards redeem itself like the public debt. My NEW SYSTEM here suggested for the perpetual accomplishment of this desirable object would then begin to be operative.

I propose that a PERPETUAL TONTINE or TONTINES shall be legalized, and engraved as a feature of society, for the purpose of providing for OLD AGE; and that to these Tontines there shall be paid at the birth of every child, by the parents or the parish, a certain small sum, and if the parents can afford it as many times that sum as they please, for proportional advantages to their children in old age.

Every single pound paid at birth, would, at compound interest, amount at sixty years of age to 18l. 12s.; and as but one in ten would survive, so the share of each would be 186l., with which to purchase an annuity at 11 per cent., making upwards of 20l. per annum to all survivors, at sixty, for 1l. paid at birth!

If, then, none were to receive but those who had not a means of living equal to the proposed annuity, it may be concluded, that not half the aged would have occasion to receive from the public stock; consequently the 20l. would become 40l.; or allowing for the proposed augmentation at seventy and eighty, and for incidental expences, it would leave a net 30l. per annum for all needy survivors at 60.

Thus it appears that ONE POUND,\* paid to a common stock at the birth of all children, would yield to one half, or the needy portion of the survivors, annuities of

\* This proceeds on a supposition of 5 per cent. interest, which doubles the principal every 14 years. By planting at  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent the same results would take place in 40 years; and at 10 per cent. in 30 years. Also at 4 per cent. in 74 years, or by making 36s. the original deposit instead of 20s. But none of these particular calculations affect the general principle of the plan proposed.

of 30*l.* at sixty; 40*l.* at seventy; and 50*l.* at eighty years of age.

And the same result would hold, in regard to any number of children; for one hundred, or one hundred thousand; for a parish, a county, or a nation. The increase would also be in proportion to the number of pounds paid; that is, 5*l.* at birth, would produce 150*l.* at sixty; 200*l.* at seventy; and 250*l.* at eighty.

Ought there then to be poor old men or women after a lapse of sixty years, when the operation of the plan proposed will begin to be effective? If there should be, what must they feel in regard to their parents, or the legislature of the time being, who knowing that the payment of a SINGLE POUND at their birth, would have rescued them from indigence, yet omitted to establish societies and pay such pound? *Let me hope then that such societies will forthwith be established every where, and that Acts of Parliament,\* general and particular, will be passed to protect and foster them.*

Nor is it ever too late to take advantage of the plan, because 2*l.* within the first year; 3*l.* under five years; or 5*l.* under twenty years, would operate in an equal proportion to 1*l.* at birth.

Such funds might be made still more productive if they were employed in planting trees, and the produce accumulated. A system of planting would also be of great collateral benefit to the country, and enable the fund to begin to pay the annuitants at 50 years; and at 60, 70, and 80 years, to increase them respectively to 40, 50, and 60*l.*; but as the details of planting might be liable to mismanagement, the accumulation from interest would perhaps be more simple.

In conclusion it may be observed, that as it is the legitimate object and end of all social arrangements to render justice to the members of the social compact; and as each preceding active generation yields possession of the world to each succeeding active generation, the superannuated survivors of the former have a natural right to indemnity and subsistence from the latter, as long as any of its mem-

bers survive, in return for improvements and preservation; it is therefore the duty of the latter to subsidize the former with part of the usufruct, as an obligation of right, and not as a concession of benevolence.

It is however more eligible that the subsistence of the surviving members of each preceding generation should arise from funds provided by their parents, particularly as this is practicable by means of PERPETUAL TONTINES; but it is the duty of each active generation to take care that such fund is adequate to its purposes, and whenever it fails to replenish it by suitable contributions; and as no sacrifice is required by one generation in favour of the surviving members of another, which that generation will not itself partake in its turn, so this reciprocity of benefits reconciles strict justice between generation and generation, with arrangements that are INDISPENSIBLY NECESSARY TO HUMAN HAPPINESS.

By these simple arrangements, combining the powers of compound interest, with the benefit of survivorship, and a limitation to poverty, society would lose half its deformity and misery. It would thus present its three great classes fully provided for—the YOUNG by their parents—the MATURE by their labour—and the AGED by means arising out of their personal rights, consequently untainted by the ignominy which attends parochial relief, or the servility which is created by a bitter dependence on public or private charity, however unostentatious or benevolent.

COMMON SENSE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE below given the degree of cold indicated by my thermometer, which hangs at the north side of my house, twenty-five miles north-east of St. Paul's; observing, that for years past, my thermometer has in winter fallen several degrees below that from which you report; is in the greatest heat of summer fully equal to, or beyond it; and was last Christmas day the same, viz. 48°.

W. BARNARD.

Harlow, Feb. 14, 1814.

1814, Jan. 7, 13° at 8 P.M.

9, 8 at 10 P.M.

13, 12 at 10 P.M.

25, 10 at 8 P.M.

Feb. 4, 14 at 7 P.M.

P.S. My glass was once beside below 10°, but I did not register it; the cold in the morning

\* An Act of Parliament is requisite to guard against the purchase, sale, or alienation of the annuity or its reversion; to authorize checks against impositions; and to render trustees and others responsible; and when obtained, societies on any scale might be established, either public or private, for districts or sects, or friendly associations on any scale.



198 *Original Letters between Dr. Young & Mr. Richardson.* [March 1, morning at 7 A. M. was sometimes as great as in the evening, but never exceeded the above instances. Query: was your thermometer ever observed six hours after sun-set?

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
I SHOULD be extremely obliged to some of your intelligent correspondents to inform me of the best method of keeping oranges. I know that there

is a means of doing it, because I have purchased them in October, but at an extravagant price. I tried various methods to preserve them last year, but without success, as they uniformly went to decay in a short time.

Can you, or any of your readers inform me, where a kind of pocket alarm, to fix to a watch, is manufactured or sold wholesale?

Feb. 7, 1814.

A. C. R.

## MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ORIGINAL LETTERS between DR. EDWARD YOUNG, *Author of Night Thoughts,* and MR. SAMUEL RICHARDSON, *Author of Clarissa, Grandison, &c.*

(Continued from Page 425 of the last Volume.)

### LETTER XIX.

Wellwyn, Sunday, May 1746.

Dear Sir,

I HAVE lately received a very melancholy account of our friend Mrs. Grace Cole; you would rejoice me greatly if you could send me better news of so valuable a person.

Miss Lee is now in town, ill of the small-pox by inoculation, but, I hear, in a very fair way of recovery.

Dr. Webster was here this week, who told me you was in perfect health, of which I give you joy. I hope all your fireside is in the same happy way, to whom my best wishes and services. I take for granted, Clarissa is putting on her last attire, and that we shall soon see her in public. That success may second all your undertakings is the sincere wish of,

Dear Sir,

Your very affectionate and obliged,

E. YOUNG.

### LETTER XX.

Wellwyn, July 17, 1746.

My dear Sir,

After long absence, long I mean to my feeling, I yesterday returned home, as to a pillow, which gives me that joy in rest of which you will not be able to entertain any idea these twenty years.

I received the *True Estimate*, and shall, at my leisure, look it over, and return it.

You gave me great pleasure in what you read to me at N. End, I mean that part that was new to me; and I wish you would lessen your apprehensions of length. If all fixes, and satisfies attention, the longer the better.

On his travels a very old man dines with me this day, the Rev. Mr. Watly, whose character may be briefly given by comparing him to a frosty night. There are many thoughts in him that glitter through the dominion of darkness. Tho' it is night, it is a star-light night, and if you (as you have promised) should succeed him in our little hemisphere, I should welcome a Richardson as returning day. In a word, I love you, and delight in your conversation, which permits me to think of something more than what I see; a favour which the conversation of very few others will indulge to,

Dear Sir,

Your affectionate and obliged  
humble servant,

E. YOUNG.

Pray my love and best wishes to your amiable fireside.

### LETTER XXI.

Wellwyn, Aug. 17, 1746.

Dear Sir,

I was a little struck at my first reading your list of evils in your last letter. Evils they are, but surmountable ones, and not only so, but actually by you surmounted, not more to the admiration than the comfort of all that know you. But granting them worse than they are, there is great difference between *middle* and *old age*. Hope is quartered on the middle of life, and fear on the latter end of it; and hope is ever inspiring pleasant dreams, and fear hideous ones. And if any good arises beyond our hope, we have such a diffidence of its stay, that apprehension of losing destroys the pleasure of possessing it. It adds to our fears

fears rather than encreases our joys. What shall we do in this case? Help me to an expedient; there is but one that I know of: which is,—that since the things of this life, from their mixture, repetition, defectiveness, and, in age, short duration, are unable to satisfy, we must aid their natural by a moral pleasure, we must season them with a spice of religion to make them more palatable; we must consider that 'tis God's will that we should be content and pleased with them: and thus the *thinness* of the natural pleasure, by our sense of joining an *obedience to heaven* to it, will become much more *substantial* and *satisfactory*. We shall find great account in considering content, not only as a prudence, but as a *duty* too.

Religion is all, and (happy for us!) it is all-sufficient too in our last extremities: a full proof of which I will steal from yourself. So all-sufficient is religion, that you could not draw in Clarissa the strongest object of pity without giving us in it (thanks to her religion) an object of envy too.

Pray my love and service to all, and to Mr. Grover among the rest, who has lately much obliged, Dear Sir,

Your truly affectionate  
humble servant, and  
Clarissa's admirer,  
E. YOUNG.

## LETTER XXII.

Wellwyn, Nov. 11, 1746.

Dear Sir,

I thank you for enabling me, at my time of day, to think with great pleasure of living another year. A summer bearing such fruit as you kindly give me cause to expect, may excuse me for wishing to see longer days than we at present enjoy. I consider Clarissa as my last amour; I am as tender of her welfare as I am sensible of her charms. This amour differs from all other in one respect,—I should rejoice to have all the world my rivals in it.

The waters here are not new things, they were in great vogue fifty years ago; but an eminent physician of this place dying, by degrees they were forgot. We have a physician now near us who drinks them himself all this winter. And a lady comes seven miles every morning for the same purpose. They are, the same as Tunbridge, and I myself have found from them just the same effect.

As to the melancholy part of your letter, our Chelsea friend, poor soul! But God is good. And we know not what

we pity. She is dead to us; she is in another state of existence; we are in the world of reason; she is in the kingdom of imagination; nor can we more judge of her happiness or misery, than we can judge of the joy or sorrow of a person that is asleep. The persons that sleep are (for the time) in the kingdom of imagination too; and she, as they, suffers, or enjoys, according to the nature of the dreams that prevail.

I heartily rejoice, that at length you find benefit from your tar-water: tar by winter, and steel by summer, are the two champions sent forth by Providence to encounter and subdue the spleen.

Miss Lee joins me in the kindest regard and humble service to Mrs. Richardson and her amiable fireside. She gratefully acknowledges the receipt of your many favours, and hopes you'll put it in her power to shew her sensibility of them by her care of you at Wellwyn. And, she says, you'll still oblige her more if you bring a female Richardson along with you.

I bless God I am well; and I am composing, but it is in wood and stone, for I am building a steeple to my church; and as a wise man is every thing, I expect from you, as an architect, a critic upon it.

When you see Mr. Speaker, I beg my best respects and grateful acknowledgements for his enquiring after me.

I had almost forgot to tell you, that an Irishman has run away with one of my neighbours, and that with such circumstances of intrigue and distress, that its truth alone hinders it from being an excellent romance: just as fiction alone hinders your's from being an excellent history.

If you see good Miss Parsons, tell her she has the best wishes of my heart.

I humbly thank you for the kind offer of something you have printed. I hope soon to be in town, and to prevent your designed trouble. I am, with true regard, and sincere affection, dear Sir,

Your most humble servant,  
E. YOUNG.

Pray my service to Mr. Lintot. I thought of making some additions to that piece; but, on second thoughts, I let it alone; so that it may go to the press as it is.

Pray my humble service to Mr. Groves; and tell him the poverty I mentioned in one of my letters to him, is now fallen on me.

You say, my dear friend, that I can't but think true; but, to live as one ought requires



requires constant, if not intense, thinking. The shortness, and uncertainty of life is so evident, that all take it for granted; it wants no proof. And what follows? Why this, because we can't deny it, therefore we forget it; because it wants no proof, therefore we give it no attention. That is, we think not of it at all, for a very odd reason, viz. because we should think of nothing else. This is too strictly expressed, but very near the truth. Ask Cibber if he's of my opinion.

LETTER XXIII.

Wellwyn, Nov. 16, 1746.

Dear Sir,

On your telling me you drank tar-water, I borrowed Mr. Prior's Narrative, where I find such an account of it, that I design to drink it myself, and to give it to any neighbour that will pledge me. But that author cautions us about frauds in tar, which will defeat our expectations from it. He says it must be *Norway* tar, of a deep brown, and pretty thin, (page 170.) Since you drink it, 'tis your interest to know where the best is to be had, and if you do know, and are at leisure to procure me six gallons of it, 'twill much oblige,

Dear Sir,

Your truly affectionate and  
obliged humble servant,

E. YOUNG.

There's a Wellwyn carrier at the Windmill in St. John street, Smithfield, who comes out of town, Mondays and Thursdays, every week.

I have now but an inch of life left, and am for setting it up on a save-all of your providing. Miss L. joins me in hearty good wishes and service to your fireside.

Pray how fares Clarissa?

LETTER XXIV.

Wellwyn, December 2, 1746.

Dear Sir,

I thank you for my tar; I will be cut of your debt for that as soon as I get to town, but never out of your debt for many more material favours. I shall brew it soon, and then I'll drink your health in it to give myself a better title to my own. You said in your last that you was somewhat better for tar-water. In long chronological cases perseverance is the point. And so it is in the greatest point of all. No man is so profligate but he is good for moments; perseverance only is wanting to make him a saint. As you persevere in the great point, persevere in this; to a good heart add a good constitution, and then you are only not an angel, as happy

as mortality can admit. That you may be so is the prayer of, dear sir,

Your affectionate and obliged  
humble servant,

E. YOUNG.

LETTER XXV.

Rev. Sir,

Dec. 24, 1746.

I am in great and unusual arrears with you; but I beg of you to believe, that it is not owing to the want of a true and sincere respect for you, and of a due regard for your favours. But you gave me hope of seeing you in town, when I thought to thank you, and to desire you to thank good Miss Lee, for both your kind invitations: I am sorry your stay in town was so short, as not to permit you to give me this hoped-for pleasure.

You tell me, Sir, in one of your favours, that you are composing; but that it is in wood and stone. A worthy work! But, Sir, I expect, the world will still expect more durable works from Dr. Young than wood and stone can furnish.

Then, having given your orders, the workmen acquit you of any further cares than those that require your purse and your weekly inspection. But they cannot employ your nightly meditations; your writing studies; a whole creation ever opened and opening before you, with new and improving beauties. And can Dr. Young say, that he has sung the God of that creation enough, while he affords him faculties undecayed, and a judgment still improving?

The important, the solemn subject you mention, may be best, (I humbly suppose) cultivated by meditations intended for the public eye. Can you better prepare to meet the last solemn hour, than by preparing others to meet it too? The good man is in a daily course; which, like a taper once lighted, pursues its way to a bright extinction, illuminating, till that awful period, all around it. Every hour makes the next happier and easier, till the fear of death is subdued; and then cheerful thoughts must intervene, and the soul will be at leisure to expand itself. Think not then, good Sir, to let the solemn so very much engross you, as to excuse you from the serene and the cheerful; but let us see, that what you have conquered, humanly speaking, conquered, the less considerate must not still think terrible. But I know, Sir, you must, you cannot help thinking in such a way, as will instruct the world to think; and will here rest the point, in the hope at least, that it cannot be otherwise.

I hope,

I hope, sir, you find benefit by your tar-water. I exceeded your quantity, for the sake of filling the cask, for the better carriage. I promised myself some benefit from it; but am afraid my nerves are too much unbraced ever to be greatly bettered by human medicines. I have, however, been much worse, and so must sit down, and pray for patience and resignation; thanking God it is no worse.

A happy season to you, and many happy seasons; with my wife's and little girl's likewise, to you, and to Miss Lee, are the wishes of,

Rev. Sir,  
Your most obliged and  
faithful servant,  
S. RICHARDSON.

## LETTER XXVI.

Wellwyn, Jan. 11, 1746-7.

Dear Sir,

I always suspected the world to be a little foolish, but on further thought I find it not only foolish, but folly itself, folly in the extreme.

Non vitiosus homo es, Zoile, sed vitium.

A full and strong conviction of the vanity of the present, and of the importance of the future, is, I think, the most complete notion of human wisdom. Now the very reverse of this seems to be the almost universal maxim of mankind. But it is something, you'll say, to be wise for the present. But in that too they as notoriously fail. For what is being wise for the present, but taking care of one's self? And what is one's self but body and soul? But they neglect the first as much as the last; or rather they neglect the first by neglecting the last; for a wise Providence has so ordered it, (to make our happiness, though divided by different states and periods, yet still, as it were, of a-piece) that virtue is the best physician. And what is virtue, but obedience to reason? And reason, I think, strict reason, as virtue's apothecary, provides for us, at this time, tar water. I have found from it surprising good effects; and I am verily persuaded, that if you can but be obstinate in your perseverance, you will do the same. Despair often imposes itself upon us under the specious, but false character, of modesty and resignation. But those soft and amiable virtues must be quite consistent with the full prerogatives of courage and resolution, or they are cheats; they are not what they pretend to be. It is with the human virtues, as with the divine attributes, they are allies, not rivals. As much as we take from their con-

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sistency, so much we take from their very being. Despair not, my dear friend, but proceed and prosper; and let us, when we meet in the summer, jointly praise and adore that indulgent Providence which has sent so very noble a remedy in our days; and, I am sorry to say, in our necessities.

You make an apology for not writing; I write, because I'm at leisure; you forbear, because you are not; and both these are equally right: so that your apology wants an apology. If I'm apprehensive that I lay a tax on your time (which I know is so precious with you) by my writing, I shall be forced to forbear. Clarissa is my rival, and such a rival I can bear: she'll pay me what you owe me, tho' you should owe the correspondence of an age. To the children, not of your pen, and to Mrs. Richardson, Caroline joins in the best wishes and respects.

I am, dear Sir,  
Your affectionate and  
obliged humble servant,

E. YOUNG.

They who have experienced the wonderful effects of tar-water, (of which I am one) reveal its excellencies to others; I say reveal, because they are beyond what any can conceive by reason, or natural light. But others disbelieve them, tho' the revelation is attested past all scruple, because to them such strange excellencies are incomprehensible. Now give me leave to say, that this infidelity may possibly be as fatal to morbid bodies, as other infidelity to morbid souls. I say this in honest zeal for your welfare. I am confident, if you persist, you'll be greatly benefited by it. In old obstinate, chronicl complaints, it probably will not show its virtue under three months; tho' secretly, it is doing good all the time. I will pay my tar bill in Hilary term. Adieu.

## LETTER XXVII.

Wellwyn, April 9th, 1747.

Dear Sir,

The delightful weather we have had brings forward our season for the steel-water, and consequently of my enjoying you at this place, for your health, and my great pleasure. I do assure you, from the authority of the best physicians, and from experience, which is a better physician than the college can afford, that this spring has every virtue of Tunbridge in it.

I have corrected the *Eighth Night*, you will let me know when you have occasion for it. I forgot to tell you that this

U

this



this place will be salutary to Clarissa as to yourself; for your multiplicity of affairs, how you can so efficiently attend to her charms is to me astonishing. Though we are told that Venus rose from the sea, yet I do not remember that it was from the sea in a storm; which seems to me no unapt resemblance of your London life. My best love and service to you and yours. I am,

Dear Sir,

With true affection and esteem,

Your faithful humble servant,

E. YOUNG.

LETTER XXVIII.

Dear Sir, *Saturday.*

I bless God I am much better, and am sorry you are not at leisure to be well by coming to these waters. Our disorders are of the same kind. My friends at Chelsea are most obliging and good people. My best wishes and respects when you see them. I heartily wish Mrs. Liston well; and thank you for my little acquaintance with her. I long to see you, and to talk over Clarissa, and Ciber, but design staying during the fair weather. When you send the next proof, pray send the two sheets now to b, wrought off. My best service to Mrs. Richardson and her little family; and I shake the hands of my Shakespearian friends. As 'tis a time of year in which nothing can be published, the world has no cause as yet to complain.—My next paper finishes. God preserve your health, and indulgence to, dear sir,

Your truly affectionate servant,

E. YOUNG.

LETTER XXIX.

Dear Sir, *Wellwyn, May 3, 1747.*

Mr. Grover, in a late letter, told me he designed to come with you to Wellwyn, but that the loss of his mother prevented it. This made me take it for granted you designed to come. Miss Lee, who has talked with Mrs. Richardson, intimates the contrary. Mr. Grover's concern wants amusement. Your quitting tar-water demands steel in its room; since Wellwyn has steel, and is a new place to Mr. Grover, Wellwyn is a perfect refuge to you both, putting me quite out of the case. Mr. Grover told me in his letter that you was exceeding good; not designing it, I suppose, as an article of news. But the best have their faults, and the wisest their errors; if therefore you favour me not with your company, or give satisfactory reason for the con-

trary, I shall charge you with both. I hope in God, you do not continue to complain as you did in your last. Dispense my love and service to Mrs. Richardson, and her little ones. I am,

Dear Sir,

Most truly your affectionate  
humble servant,

E. YOUNG.

In a fortnight's time the Chalybeate season begins.

My humble service to Mr. Grover.

P.S. Since I writ my letter, a poor lady with a cancerous breast called on me. Some time ago (having seen prior, several of that kind that had been relieved, and some cured by tar water,) I advised her to drink it; she has drank it nine weeks, and is now frighted out of her wits, because it has occasioned a bloody discharge. But I hope, on the contrary, that it is a good symptom; for how should a load of peccant matter be carried off without a discharge? I beg you to tell the case to your neighbour, and my fellow-critic on Clarissa, Mr. —, the surgeon, and desire to know his opinion in the matter. As he is a surgeon of great repute, and has drank tar water himself, he must be a competent judge in the case. Please to give my humble service to him, and let him know he'll greatly oblige me, if he will speak out in this very compassionate case.

LETTER XXX.

*Wellwyn, May 17th, 1747.*

Dear Sir,

I thank you for the hopes of seeing you here; and if you consider how few are the joys of age, you will not think I flatter you when I say, I greatly rejoice at it. Nor am I very sorry for the multiplicity of business of which you seem to complain; it is profit, credit, and health. As for the request you are pleased to make me, about Clarissa, if I am better qualified for it than yourself, you may command my utmost in it. Nor is this a present, but a debt; I ask a much greater favour of you, in correcting the press for me as to the octavo edition. With true solicitude for your better health, and ardent wishes for your welfare in every shape,

I am, dear Sir,

very affectionately,  
your humble servant,

E. YOUNG.

Miss Lee joins my best wishes and service to you and yours. I beg my very hearty respects to Mr. Freke, and a thousand thanks for his kind advice, which is followed.

*Extracts*

## Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters.

### EGYPTIAN TEMPLES.

THE knowledge of the mechanical powers the Egyptians possessed in an extraordinary degree, and applied it to the extraction and conveyance of the immense masses which composed their monuments. The chapels of Sais and Buto are formed of single stones, cut from the rocks of the Elephantine; and those enormous masses, of which the weight of each is several millions of pounds, were transported to the distance of six hundred miles. Operations of such vast magnitude, however unimportant their objects, shew at least the greatness of the physical and moral powers of the Egyptians at this early period of the world, and of what greater things they might have been capable, had their minds been employed in more useful directions.

### JOHN WADLOCK,

a native of Scotland, born at Dundee, was a famous mathematician in the reign of James V. He was a Franciscan or Grey Friar, and was for some time Provincial of that order. He resided for the most part at St. Andrew's, in the Grey Friars' monastery.

### THE ROODEE AT CHESTER.

The Roodee is remarkable for being the place of interment of an image of the Virgin Mary, with a very large cross, in the year 946. The place of residence of this pious lady was in a Christian Temple at Hawarden, in Flintshire, where in those days of superstition, they used to offer up their orisons to the idol. To her they applied for relief under every affliction, till at last it happened while they were on their knees invoking her, the carpenter not having securely fastened her, she very unpolitely fell on the head of the governor of the castle's wife, Lady Trawst, the effect of which was immediately fatal. For this offence the goddess was indicted and tried by a special jury, who, after a wise and solemn trial, found her guilty of wilful murder, and she received sentence of death. One juror proposed hanging, another drowning, till from motives of fear, being a goddess, they agreed not to take her life, but banish her, leaving her on the sands of the river, from whence, the waters, not paying much respect to her sacred person, she was carried away by the tide and drowned.

Her body was the next day found near

the place now called the Roodee, on which it was interred with all due pomp by the inhabitants of Chester, and a large stone erected over the grave, (of which a vestige still remains as a memento of the ignorance of those days), whereon appeared the following inscription:—

The Jews their gods did crucify,

The Hardeners theirs did drown,

Cause with their wants she'd not comply,  
And lies under this cold stone.

### LEONARDO DA VINCI.

In the Ambrosian Library at Milan, is the famous book of Mechanics; the drawings by Leon. da Vinci, are pasted upon large imperial paper; there are 399 leaves, and 1750 drawings, all undoubted originals, with remarks and explanations, written with his left hand backward, but which one reads easily with a glass. I have for that purpose.

### BAKER'S CHRONICLE.

Amongst the men of note in the time of Richard the First, are recorded in this Chronicle, Daniel Morley, a great mathematician; and Robert de Bello Foco, an excellent philosopher.

In the time of Edward I. lived Thomas Bungey, a friar minor, an excellent mathematician.

In the reign of Edward II. is mentioned Robert Perscrutator, born in Yorkshire, a black friar, and a philosopher, or rather a magician.

Under the reign of Edward III. are recorded Walter Burley, a doctor of divinity, brought up in Merton College, Oxford, who wrote divers excellent treatises in natural and moral philosophy, which remain in estimation to this day; and who for the great fame of his learning, had the honour to be one of the instructors of Edward the Black Prince. —John Killingworth, an excellent philosopher, astronomer, and physician.

In the reign of Henry VI. lived, Robert Balsacke, who wrote a book *De Re Militari*.

In Edward the Fourth's reign, we meet with Johannes de Monte Regio, a great astronomer. —Purbachius and Blanchinus, also eminent astronomers. The three last-mentioned persons being foreigners, the time when they lived should rather have been mentioned.

In the reign of Henry VII. lived George Rippley, a Carmelite friar of Boston, who wrote divers treatises in the



the mathematic; and after his death was accounted a necromancer.—Augustinus Niphus, Jacobus Faber, Sapulensis, and Pighius, philosophers, also lived at this time.

In the reign of Queen Mary, lived Robert Record, a doctor of physic, who wrote a book of arithmetic.

#### PRETENDED FRAGMENT OF PETRONIUS.

M. Marchena, a Spaniard, attached to the French army of the Rhine, composed, in 1800, a libertine song, in the manner of Villegas. His superior officer reproved him for the composition. He said in excuse, that it was a translation from Petronius; affected to transcribe the piece of text containing it, and showed about the extract. To continue the joke, he printed this forged passage under the title of *Fragmentum Petronii, ex Bibliotheca S. Galli antiquissimo MS. excerptum, nunc primum in lucem editum; nullice vertit, ac notis perpetuis illustravit, Lallemandus S. Theologiae doctor.* 12mo. Such was the elegance of the Latinity, and the ingenious aptness with which an apparent solution of continuity in the text of Petronius was remedied by the interpolation, that many learned men, and among others a German Jena reviewer, have been imposed on by it. The tone of pleasantry, adopted in the preface and notes, ought however to have put the commentator on his guard.

#### HARWOOD ON THE CLASSICS.

Harwood's View of the various Editions of the Greek and Roman Classics, was in 1793, at Venice, translated into Italian by Mauro Boni and Bartolomeo Gamba. These translators have indicated various omissions and imperfections, which would render their notes a valuable supplement to future editions.

Harwood says, his book was translated into French, which does not appear to be true: he might have said it was translated into German, by Alter, in 1778.

#### AN INDUSTRIOUS AUTHOR.

J. P. Bachoz died in 1807; he printed at Paris in 1802, a catalogue of his various publications, which are chiefly known from that list, in which are specified, in folio - 99 volumes,

in quarto - 7

in octavo - 71

in duodecimo 138

in eighteenth 15

in all 330

thin and very insignificant publications;

but still remarkable for the display of a courageous industry not to be repressed by dispraise, by expense, or by neglect.

#### SPIDERS.

The sexton of the church of Saint Eustace at Paris, amazed frequently to find a particular lamp extinct early, and yet the oil consumed, sat up several nights during the summer of 1732, in order to discover the cause. At length he detected a spider of surprising size, which came down the cord to drink the oil.

A still more extraordinary instance of the same kind, occurred during the year 1751, in the cathedral of Milano. A vast spider was observed there, which fed on the oil of the lamps. M. Morand, of the Academy of Sciences, has described this spider, and furnished a drawing of it. His words are: *Le corps, couleur de suie, arrondi, terminé en pointe, avec le dos et les pattes velues, pesoit quatre livres.* This spider, of four pounds weight, was sent by M. de Stainville to the Emperor of Austria, and placed in the Imperial Museum. Who has seen it? Is it not a mutilated scorpion?

#### A TIME TO READ AND A TIME TO WRITE.

There are moments, says Mathon de la Cour, when the mind feels at peace, and is disposed, like a calm sea, to reflect distinctly all external impressions. This is the time to read. There are other moments, when the mind is agitated, when it begins to billow, when the object of its contemplation lose their original proportions, and become colossal, or vivid, or condensed, as heaves the dancing wave. This is the time to compose.

#### DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

The Abbé Raynal suggested as a prize-question, whether the discovery of America had been useful to the human race.

M. Crignon, of Orleans, wrote a responsive dissertation on the subject, in the form of a dialogue between Columbus and Las Casas.

The final award is couched in the concluding sentence of Las Casas: "However advantageous to commerce may have been the discovery of America, I cannot think it so to the human species at large; since it has occasioned the exportation of Negroes, and the depopulation of the New World."

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

AN EPISODE TO THE  
BALLAD OF CHEVY CHACE.

"COM'ST thou from Chevy's luckless  
chase,

Say, hast'ning shepherd, say!"  
Such were the words that curb'd the spread  
Of Henry's eager way.

From a young virgin's fault'ring lips  
These anxious accents came;  
Fair as the budding rose, her form;  
And Emmeline, her name.

Wan as the moon, her grief-pale cheek;  
Her bosom panted high;  
Like the wood-violet bright with dew,  
Her tearful azure eye.

Impatient on his answer hung  
The trembling maiden's look—  
"From Chevy's fatal wood I come,  
And Chevy's blood-stain'd brook."

"And thou hast heard the battle's din,  
The clashing weapons jar,  
The hunting horns that bellow now  
To drown the shrieks of war?"

"Heardst thou the gray-wing'd arrows hiss,  
The cross-bows twanging sound,  
The barbed spears, whose whirling haste  
Strikes deep the deadly wound?"

"Heardst thou the coursers' snorting rage,  
Their foamy bits that champ,  
And on the maimed hunters' corse  
Precipitately stamp?"

"Heardst thou the dying yeomen groan,  
The mangled fallen yell?  
Then thou hast heard the notes of woe  
That rang my lover's knell.

"Then thou hast seen the conflict dire,  
Hast view'd the cursed strife,  
Which Emmeline shall ever rue,  
Which snatch'd her lover's life.

"An hour ago the air was hush'd,  
And combat ceas'd to rage.  
An hour ago he should have come  
My terrors to assuage.

"O could I hope he still surviv'd  
By Douglas' band unstain,  
With others into Scotland borne  
To drag the prisoner's chain."

"Of some thin cuirass scaly mail  
I'd rob the corse-strown field,  
A plummy helm should hide my face,  
A spear my arm should wield.

"In ev'ry castle would I seek;  
Thro' ev'ry vault I'd wind;  
No prison-doors should hold me back,  
Till I my Edwin find."

"Edwin! 's my brother, maid, and lives,  
Tho' wounded, on yon moor.  
No further could I bear his steps,  
His gashes bled so sore.

Hither I came to seek relief  
And carry to yon bank."—  
The maiden gave a hasty kiss  
(She could not speak a thank)

And flew to where her Edwin lay,  
His bleeding wounds to close.  
She found him pale: his ghastly eyes  
In motionless repose.

"Edwin!" with piercing voice she call'd:  
She call'd, but call'd in vain.  
Then on his lifeless corse she sank,  
She sank, nor rose again.

## SONNET.

By JOHN MAYNE.

O! HOW I love the prattling of that child,  
Frisking so blithely in the nurse's  
hand,

Fair as her face who first in Eden smil'd,  
Ere blissful innocence had left the land!

Thy dimpled cheeks remind me of the time  
When first I enter'd on life's thorny way:  
May no false joys consume thy early prime—  
No friend mislead thee, and no fiend betray!

Thy bark, like mine, is on a troubled sea,  
For Life's a voyage far from shore to shore;  
No resting-place, unless thine anchor be  
The hope of glory when thy course is o'er!  
Blest hope for thee, just op'ning into bloom!  
Thrice blessed hope for me, fast hast'ning to  
the tomb!

## SENTIMENTS

On SUNDAY MORNING.

A DIEU, false fleeting world! thy cares de-  
part;

Thy troubles end, thy sorrows quickly flee;  
Begone, the hated visions, from my heart,  
The Sabbath dawns, and peace shall shine  
on me.

Extended on this velvet turf, where blows  
The violet in its lovely blue array'd;  
Where hawthorn twining with the country  
rose,  
Diffuse their scent, and deck the rural  
shade.

Soon peep the Morning's rays above the hill;  
The dew-drops with reflected beauties glow;  
The mist dispels that gather'd o'er the rill,  
And its pure streams the mossy pebbles  
show.

Scarce does a murmuring echo reach my ear,  
Wafted by gentle airs that hardly move;  
The leaf nor rustles, nor disturbs the ear  
Of dewy morn, that quivering plays above:  
Unheard the din of towns,—the hammer's  
noise—

The busy orgies—and the pomp of things;  
Remov'd afar those scenes, my soul enjoys  
That inward peace a Sabbath only brings.

Nought but the low of cattle as they wind  
Along the summit of the verdant lawn;  
Or bleat of flocks that leave the vale behind,  
To breathe the air enliv'n'd by the dawn.

Nought but the matin bell from yonder walls,  
O'erhung with ivy, and inclin'd by time,  
As the slow peal to meditation calls,  
Arrests the fancy by recurrent chim.



Or when the feather'd warblers on the spray  
Chirp songs of joy; or morning larks arise  
To pour in grateful notes the thrilling lay,  
While mounting, soaring, fluttering, to the  
skies.

Here, while I sit, let Contemplation lend  
Her utmost aid to soothe the troubled  
thought;

Ye worldly sinews of the mind unbend,  
Relaxed be, and in subjection brought.

While six revolving days have flitted o'er,  
What sordid passions led my mind astray;  
Ambition rul'd;—I felt, I own'd its power,  
And burn'd to prove its all-attracting sway.

Delightful seem'd the passing breath of fame,  
The bust of Genius circled with its bays;  
How blest to earn the tribute of a name,  
The dear-bought tribute of a mortal's praise!

But now 'tis Sabbath, and vain fancies fly,  
Quick as yon orb dispels the mists of night;  
Bright as its rays, Truth beaming from on  
high  
Discloses nobler prospects to the sight.

Then, Contemplation, come---the world re-  
sign'd,  
Fairest of nymphs, this day I'll dwell with  
thee;

Disperse, ye cares that overcloud my mind,  
The Sabbath dawns, and peace shall shine  
on me.

Author of all my wondering eyes survey!  
How great thy power! as great thy goodness;  
thou

Didst set apart for man this festal day,  
To cease from toil, and dry his humid brow.

### ODE ON SOLITUDE.

By W. F. CRONHELM.

SPIRITS of the lonely glen,  
Oft at eve-tide let me wander,  
Where your winding haunts along  
The stream falls.

Spirits of the ruin'd fane,  
Oft at eve-tide let me wander,  
Where around the mould'ring tower  
Ivy twines.

Spirits of the weed-grown tombs,  
Oft at eve-tide let me linger,  
Where her silent solemn boughs  
The yew spreads.

Linger till the moon-beams come,  
Melancholy, trem'lous, slanting,  
O'er the graves in forms fantastic  
Shadows sad.

Linger there, and quietly think  
Of my soul, and of the future;  
Think of death---and weep---and pray  
To Jesus!

### TO THE RAINBOW.

LOVELIEST of the meteor-train,  
Girdle of the summer rain,  
Tinger of the dews of air,  
Glowing vision, fleet as fair,

While the evening shower retires,  
Kindle thy unhurting fires,  
And among the meadows near,  
Thy refulgent pillar rear,  
Or amid the dark-blue cloud,  
High thine orb'd glories shroud,  
Or the moisten'd hills between,  
Bent in mighty arch be seen,  
Thro' whose sparkling portals wide  
Fiends of storm and darkness ride.

Like cheerfulness, thou art wont to gaze  
Always on the brightest blaze;  
Canst from setting suns deduce  
Varied gleams and sprightly hues;  
And on lowering gloom imprint  
Smiling streaks of gayest tint.

### EPIGRAM.

From the German of Lessing.

ADAM awhile in Paradise  
Enjoy'd his novel life.  
Jove caught him napping; in a trice  
His rib was made a wife.

Poor father Adam, what a guest!  
This most unlucky dose  
Made the first minutes of thy rest  
The last of thy repose.

### EPIGRAM,

FROM THE GERMAN.

Written under a Drawing of Judith:

JUDITH great Holoferness killing,  
How could she hold the man so cheap?  
Why she was young, and fair, and willing,  
And he lay by her fast asleep.

### EPIGRAM.

From the German of Goethe.

### INCONSTANCY.

HER fickleness you harshly scan,  
She's seeking for a constant man.

### A SONNET.

From the Hebrew.

IS he not blest who fears to walk astray  
With loose-tongued scoffers---where the  
lewd invite  
To tinkling cups with crimson wine-draughts  
bright,  
Deaf to their words of guile, forbears to stay,  
Nor loiters in the harlot's soothing sight,  
While the soft songs from softer bosoms stray,  
But pores the holy book both night and day,  
And makes the lore of heaven his chief de-  
light?

He like the tree shall thrive, whose branchy  
root

The wand'ring water visits, finely green,  
And yielding at its time the swollen fruit.  
Not so the sinners. As the wind unseem  
Scatters the chaff, their works shall God de-  
stroy,  
But for the righteous build a home of endless  
joy.

## PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

PETER NOUAILLE, of Greatness, near Sevenoaks, in the County of Kent, esq. for a Method of saving Water in mechanical and hydraulic Purposes.—October 5, 1812.

THIS invention consists in a new Method of applying water to water-wheels, by causing it to commence its action upon a point of the wheel's circumference, which is about fifty-three degrees distant from the vertex, instead of applying it at the top of the wheel, as commonly practised for over-shot wheels. By this means he has the advantage of a larger wheel, in situations where the fall would only allow of a smaller when the water is applied at the top; thus, if there be a perpendicular of twelve feet, a wheel of fifteen feet diameter is used, and of course the water must be made to act upon it at a height of twelve feet, which is three feet perpendicular below the top of the wheel, or at about fifty-three degrees from the top. The pentrough which brings the water to the wheel, is made of such a form that it delivers the water from the bottom of it through the floor, and is directed at such an angle as to fall into the buckets nearly in the direction of the wheel's motion, which will be at an angle of seventy-five degrees with the horizon; the shuttle or gate slides upon the floor of the trough, so as to cover the aperture, and determine the quantity of water to be let out upon the wheel.

M<sup>R</sup>. G. KNELLER's, Chemist, for the Manufacture of French Verdegis.

Copper sheets from twelve to fifteen inches diameter, each sheet weighing about one pound and a half, are taken, and having prepared them by dipping them in a solution of verdegis, the process is as follows:

- 1st. A body is given for the copper to rest upon.
- 2d. By its acid quality exerting its influence on the copper.

The following artificial mode of substituting the grape is then taken; sponge is used, and having cut it into small pieces so as to resemble the size of the grape, they are wetted with a sufficient quantity of the acetic acid, which is obtained from the grains of beer after the first brewing, for the sake of economy; but it is to be understood, that any other means by which the acetic acid can be obtained will answer the same purposes.

After having wetted a sufficient quantity of these pieces of sponge, which ought to be performed in a large stone pan, the subsequent steps are as follow:

The copper sheets are then brought near the pan, and a sufficient quantity of these wetted materials are placed stratum super stratum, so that they may bear equal in all their parts; care being taken the sponge between the sheets are not too close, as they would prevent the action of the air passing between them, which so much facilitates their oxydation.

From twelve to fifteen sheets are placed on each other, and put into a stone pan and covered with a slight canvas or straw covering, placed in an under-ground apartment, there to remain five or six days, when a sufficient quantity will have generated.

The verdegis, when thus capable of crystallization by dissolving it in distilled vinegar, and pursuing the same means as in the French.

JAMES THOMPSON's, of Primrose Hill, near Clithero, Calico-printer; for a Method of producing Patterns on Cloth previously dyed Turkey red.

This invention consists in the following process: First, mix or combine with the acid called oxymuriatic acid (or dephlogisticated acid of sea salt), and water, some of the alkaline salts or earths hereafter named, which shall weaken or suspend the power of the said acid in such proportion that it shall not, in such mixed or combined state, of itself, and without any farther operation, be able to remove the Turkey red colour from the cloth, or materially to impair it, within the moderate space of time taken up in the performance of the process.

Secondly. Print, stamp, pencil, or otherwise apply to those parts of the said cloth which are intended to be either wholly or in a greater or less degree deprived of their red colour, some other acid or metallic oxyd, or calx, which has a greater affinity or attraction for the alkaline salt or earth with which the oxymuriatic acid is mixed or combined than that acid itself possesses; and if any one of the stronger or more powerful acids be employed, which is either of a corrosive nature, and cannot be safely used, or of a volatile nature, and cannot be used conveniently, such acid



acid must be combined with alkalies, earths, metals, or metallic oxyds, or calces, so as to form neutral salts, acid salts, or metallic salts, which shall not be too corrosive or too volatile, and such alkalies, earths, metals, or metallic oxyds, or calces only, must be employed, as have a weaker affinity or attraction for the same acid, than that acid has for the alkaline salt or earth with which the oxymuriatic acid has been mixed or combined.

Thirdly. Immerse the cloth in the solution of the said oxymuriatic acid, so mixed or combined with some of the alkaline salts or earths hereinafter named as aforesaid. When the acid or oxyd which either in its simple or combined state has been applied to parts of the cloth, immediately seizes upon, and combines with alkaline salt or earth, with which the oxymuriatic acid has been mixed or combined, and disengages that acid, which almost instantaneously deprives their colour those parts of the cloth to which the said acids or oxyds which, in their simple, or combined state, have been printed, &c. have been so applied.

Lastly. The alkaline salts or earth which are mixed or combined with the oxymuriatic acid, in order to suspend or prevent its action on those parts of the red cloth which are intended to retain their colour, are the alkaline salts of potash and soda, or the calcareous, magnesian, barytic, or strontitic earths, of which the calcareous earth is preferred.

The acids which are applied to the parts intended to be made white, or to those places on the cloth intended to be deprived of their red colour, in a greater or less degree, are any of the vegetable, mineral, or animal acids which have a stronger attraction for the alkaline salt or earth with which the oxymuriatic acid has been mixed or combined, than that acid itself has.

The combinations which are preferred as uniting the greatest number of advantages upon the whole are, the super sulphate of potash, (or acid vitriolated tartar) the sulphate of copper or blue vitriol, the muriate of tin or sal jovi, the nitrate of copper, and the muriate of copper. But a mixture of the super sulphate of potash with the tartaric or citric acids, is preferred to any single combination.

The invention whereof the sole and exclusive use is claimed consists in printing, stamping, pencilling, or otherwise applying to those parts of the cloth

which are intended to be either wholly, or in a greater or less degree deprived of their red colour, an acid, oxyd, neutral salt, acid salt, or metallic salt, such as is hereinbefore for that purpose directed, and immersing the whole cloth in such mixture or combination of oxymuriatic acid and water, with some of the alkaline salts or earths, as is herein directed for that purpose.

*Other Patents lately granted, of which we solicit the Specifications.*

THOMAS WRIGHT, of Great St. Helen's, in the city of London, broker; for a method of making a composition or mixture for dyeing scarlet and other colours.—Dated December 9, 1813.

JOSEPH WHITE, of Leeds, in the county of York, millwright; for improvements in steam-engines.—Dated December 14, 1813.

WILLIAM ALLAMES DAY, of Poplar, in the county of Middlesex; for a method of extracting all the gross or mucilaginous matter from finks or Greenland blubber, produced from whales when boiled into oil; which method not only renders the oil so boiled more free from its usual rancid smell and taste, but in a great degree adds to its burning and inflammable qualities.—Dated December 20, 1813.

WILLIAM SPRATLEY, of the Strand, in the county of Middlesex, coal-merchant; for an improvement upon the axletree of wheels for carriages of different descriptions.—Dated December 20, 1813.

JOHN SUTHERLAND, of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, copper-smith; for an improvement in the construction of copper and iron sugar pans and sugar boilers, and a new method of hanging the same; and also an improvement in the construction of the furnaces or fire-places in which such pans and boilers ought to be placed.—Dated December 20, 1813.

SIR THOMAS COCHRANE, Knt. commonly called LORD COCHRANE; for methods of regulating the atmospheric pressure in lamps, globes, and other transparent cases for supplying combustible matter to flames, and preserving uniform intensity of light.—Dated December 24, 1813.

RALPH SUTTON, of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, brass-founder; for an effectual security to prevent the accidental discharge of fowling-pieces; which invention is unconnected with the lock, and applicable to all kind of fire-arms.—Dated December 24, 1813.

JAMES CAVANAH MURPHY, of Edward-street, Cavendish-square, in the county of Middlesex, architect; for an Arabian method of preserving timber, and various other substances, from corruption and decay.—Dated December 24, 1813.

\* \* \* We invite Patentees to favour us with copies of their Specifications.

SOCIETIES,

## PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS,  
LONDON.

*On the MORTALITY of LONDON; by  
WILLIAM HEBERDEN, M.D. F.R.S.  
Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, &c.*

**T**HE Bills of Mortality in London have often been objected to, as imperfect and erroneous sources of information, and unworthy of credit. And the charge is certainly not without foundation, though by no means to be admitted in its full extent.

One of the most obvious, and most remarkable changes that have taken place in the Bills of Mortality, is the alteration in the relative numbers of the christenings and burials. During the first fifty years of the eighteenth century, the burials exceeded the christenings in the proportion of three to two: during the last fifty years of the same century, the excess of the burials was constantly growing less, and, taken on an average, they have borne to the christenings a proportion of about five to four. But since the year 1800, the burials have actually fallen short of the christenings in the proportion of twelve to thirteen. This effect appears to have been produced by the joint operation of an increasing number of baptisms, and a diminished mortality.

Many attempts have been made to investigate what proportion of the inhabitants annually die in London. This has been done principally with the view of discovering the population, and the probabilities of life; but it has besides been considered as affording the fairest test of the healthiness of the metropolis. Several judicious corrections of the London bills have been pointed out, particularly by Dr. Price, as necessary previous to drawing any conclusions that can be depended upon. From the result of his calculations it appeared, that in the year 1768, not less than a twenty-first part of the whole number of inhabitants died every year; or, which comes to the same thing, that the annual deaths reported in the Bills of Mortality, augmented by the omissions, which he estimated at six thousand, and the sum multiplied by 21, would give nearly the true number of the living. The same author has corroborated his statements by a variety of accounts collected from different parts, which it would be out of

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place here to detail. I shall content myself with giving in his own words a brief representation of the general result.

"It may be stated in general, that whereas in great towns the proportion of inhabitants dying annually, is from 1 in 19 to 1 in 22 or 23, and in moderate towns from 1 in 24, to 1 in 28; in country parishes and villages, on the contrary, this proportion seldom exceeds 1 in 40 or 50. The proofs of this are numerous and unexceptionable."

Here then is afforded a rule, by which we may at once form some judgment of the healthiness of any place, if we can only find the proportion which the yearly deaths bear to the whole number of the inhabitants. But we are enabled at this time, with much greater accuracy than ever before, to ascertain this with regard to London. For by the returns made to parliament in consequence of the Population Act we are furnished with an actual enumeration of the people in the year 1801; which, in those parishes that are included in the bills of mortality, amounted to 745,000. The mean number of burials reported at the same time was 19,000. And if to this number we add 6000 for the omissions, agreeably to Dr. Price's estimate (and I know no reason that is likely to have made any material alteration in them since his time) we shall then have 25,000 for the true number of annual deaths; which upon computation will be found to bear to the whole number of inhabitants a proportion little exceeding one to thirty.

If then we adopt Dr. Price's calculations as approaching at all to the truth, we shall see how much the city is advanced in healthiness since the time of their formation. Or if we reject his reasoning altogether, and only compare the present mortality of London with that of other great towns, we shall still be led to the conclusion, that London is to be reckoned among the most healthy.

I find that while the number dying under two years of age is so considerably diminished, as I have already noticed, the numbers in the two next periods, viz. from two till ten years, are very much increased; which confirms my former conclusion of there being a greater number of children saved in early infancy. For it is obvious that the number of deaths must in general follow the same course as the number of the living amongst whom

X

they



they occur, again, between the ages of ten and forty years, very nearly the same proportion as formerly; or where there is any difference it may be ascribed to the introduction of a greater or smaller number of new settlers, who in that active season are never wanting to supply any deficiency of the natives. In all the subsequent periods of life till fourscore, the numbers at the present time are much greater than they were fifty years ago; and throughout these last fifty years they have been still sensibly increasing; which I impute entirely to the increased healthiness of the town, and the consequent extension of life. The very aspect of the city in every direction will suggest a reason for this in the widening of its streets, in the removal of nuisances, the opening of confined quarters, the erection of public squares, the construction of better drains, and that universal diffusion of water-pipes, which, like the vessels of a living body, being multiplied by innumerable branches, convey away the impurities of life, and impart new health and animation to every district. It cannot be doubted that much of the poisonous atoms, whatever they be, whose accumulated influence render large communities unfavourable to human life, must be carried off by these open channels for their discharge, or at least softened and blunted by the free admission of a purer atmosphere. It is, however, remarkable, that the proportion of persons who attain to the age of eighty years, has never undergone much variation; as if these extraordinary cases were to be attributed rather to some original conformation of the body, some greater strength of constitution (for nature observes a certain uniformity even in her irregularities) than to those causes which influence the preceding course of mortality. The truth however seems to be, that although the proportion who survive fourscore years, continues the same that it was fifty years ago, yet the number, out of whom these are supplied, being really much diminished, it follows that the true proportion estimated from among the natives of London, must be in an opposite ratio increased. For upon reflection, it appears that London, under the circumstances of its present diminished importation, is still able to furnish as great a proportion of aged persons, as it did when there was a large addition of inhabitants introduced from the country, after the mortality of childhood was past.

*A Table shewing the Mean Numbers Dying in every Thousand, at the undermentioned Periods, from the London Bills of Mortality.*

Ages.	Average of 30 years from 1798 to 1758.	From 1798 to 1803.	From 1803 to 1808.
Under years	363	295	291
Between 2 & 5	87	111	115
5—10	34	41	42
10—20	31	31	30
20—30	77	78	70
30—40	56	93	102
40—50	97	104	105
50—60	80	94	92
60—70	63	78	74
70—80	45	56	51
80—90	23	24	24
90 and upwards.	4	3	4

*Observations upon the comparative Prevalence of Insanity, at different periods; by Richard Powell, M.D. fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, &c.*—Insanity appears to have been considerably upon the increase; for if we compare the sums of two distant lustra, the one beginning with 1775, and the other ending with 1809, the proportion of patients returned as having been received into lunatic houses during the latter period, is to that of the former nearly as 129 to 100. But it may be satisfactory here to notice, that the actual numbers of persons labouring under this dreadful disease fall much below the ordinary estimates of its prevalence, and that in fact, with all the predisposition to it, with which the inhabitants of this commercial country have been supposed to abound, it ought not to be considered as a complaint of very common occurrence; for assuming, even for argument's sake, that paupers, and those received into public hospitals, together with those neglected to be returned, bear to patients actually returned, according to the directions of the Act, the proportion of 3 to 2, (which is rating their numbers higher in my concep-

tion than we ought) still the aggregate number of insane persons of the year 1800, will only be, when contrasted with the census of England for that year, in about the ratio of 1 to 7390.

In the ingenious and excellent observations upon insanity, published by my friend Mr. Haslam, there is a statement drawn, from the admissions into Bethlem Hospital from 1743 to 1794, of the proportion which the male and female patients have borne to each other; from which it appears, that the ratio of the former has been to the latter nearly as 1000 to 1195. The London register

was examined with a view to this point for five years, from 1801 to 1803, and it has yielded me a different result; for according to it, the male patients have on the contrary been, in respect to the females, nearly as 1128 to 1000.

Number of Lunatics returned every five Years under the Act 14 Geo. III.

1775 to 1779 . . .	1783
1780 to 1784 . . .	1893
1785 to 1789 . . .	1892
1790 to 1794 . . .	2292
1795 to 1799 . . .	2243
1800 to 1804 . . .	2463
1805 to 1809 . . .	2271

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For the improvement of the navigation of the rivers Bury, Loughor, and Lledi.

For making the river Cham more navigable from Clayhithe Ferry to the Queen's Mill.



## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.**\*. \* Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

WE are compelled to deviate from our periodical course, of noticing the performances of a particular painter, by the superior claims of an exhibition of art, which includes the works of most of the rising geniuses of the day. We allude to the seventh annual exhibition of the BRITISH INSTITUTION, at the late Shakespeare Gallery in Pall Mall. This establishment is supported by the whole Royal Family, by the principal nobility, and nearly all the amateurs of the fine arts; and is under the direction of a committee, at the head of which is the Marquis of Stafford. The objects are to provide young artists with original pictures to copy from, and to exhibit their own originals, free of expense, for sale. This plan has answered the expectations of all parties, and the successive exhibitions have excited an attention little inferior to the great annual display at Somerset House. This seventh exhibition contains 225 pictures in history and landscape, with 7 pieces of sculpture, by 118 artists, of whom only 14 are members or associates of the Royal Academy, and the rest are chiefly young or new artists. To do justice to such a display of talents in this brief notice, is wholly out of the question. At least fifty of the pictures are of the first order of merit in their several lines, and will adorn the public and private collections of the country for ages to come; or at least till some confederacy of despots, envious of British liberty and prosperity, bring their hordes of Cossacks and barbarian soldiers to destroy all that is great and noble among us. Other 100 are characterized by marks of rising genius, and the remainder serve as foils to render more conspicuous the beauties which stand beside them. Our taste in such matters is governed by no authority, beyond that which each picture imposes on our judgment; we may therefore appear heretical among hackneyed critics. We confess, however, that we were pleased with the bold, original, and natural style of Mr. GEORGE WATSON, in what many will call his statuary portraits; and we advise him to persevere in the same manner, as one which will lead to fame and fortune. Mr. M. C. WYATT has three subjects remarkable for the chastity of their colouring, the correctness of their drawing, and their characteristic grace. The spe-

cimens by HENRY MUNRO and ISAAC POOCK, bespeak future masters of the English school. The landscapes in general are of the first order of excellence, and it is impossible to praise too highly those by W. COLLINS, J. BURNETT, J. A. ATKINSON, J. CONSTABLE, P. NASMYTH, T. C. HOFLAND, and W. WILSON. The domestic scenes, after the Dutch school, are numerous, and excite general admiration, particularly those by Messrs. WITHERINGTON, A. CARSE, L. COSSE, A. FRAZER, A. COOPER, J. LINNELL, and J. DENNIS. A sea piece by C. M. POWELL, and historical pieces by J. FREARSON, B. BURNELL, and J. BESTLAND, claim our warmest commendation. Several ladies have adduced unequivocal proofs of female genius; among whom it would be unjust to omit to notice Mrs. HAREWELL, Miss E. TROTTER, Mrs. ANSLEY, Miss M. GEDDES, Miss PALMER, Miss H. GOULDSMITH, Miss E. MASKALL, and Mrs. MULREADY. It is of course unnecessary to remark on the pictures of the President WEST, or those of Messrs. DANIEL, HILTON, WESTAL, TURNER, WOODFORD, WARD, REINAGLE, OWEN, HOWARD, GARRARD, BIRD, and BEECHIEY, all members or associates of the Academy, each of whom has pictures in this exhibition. The works of these gentlemen command admiration wherever they are seen; yet it is but justice to many of the junior artists, whose pictures appear beside theirs, to state, that the difference of merit is often not evident, and that these latter afford undoubted evidence that the next generation of the academy will not be inferior to the present. In fine, as long as this exhibition continues open, we can assure our readers, that a visit to it will afford them a high gratification, not only as amateurs of the fine arts, but as patriots, who desire to witness the glory of their country in the only medium of true glory, the arts of peace and civilization.

Mr. DOUGALL has been engaged for many years in preparing a new critical English version of Cæsar's Commentaries, formed on a comparison of the readings of the best manuscripts, with the emendations and conjectures of the most eminent critics, military and literary, who have in various languages exerted themselves

themselves in the explanation of those invaluable writings, and in the application of the instruction with which they abound, to the purposes of modern war. The work will be accompanied by notes and ample dissertations, explanatory not only of the phraseology of the original text, but also of the various and important topics, antiquarian, military, and topographic, contained in, or connected with, the Commentaries. It will also be illustrated by maps, plans, and sketches, not imaginary as has hitherto been too often the case, but constructed on the latest and best authorities, corrected and adapted to the work, from Mr. Dougall's own personal researches and observations, on the principal positions mentioned in the Commentaries, over France, Spain, Switzerland, Italy, &c. as well as in Britain. On the circumstances of Caesar's two expeditions to our isle, Mr. D. has, on both sides of the Channel, collected the most satisfactory information. The Duke of York, not only as commander-in-chief of the army, but as the patron of the great public military academies, has permitted the work to be inscribed to him. The New English Caesar will, as Mr. D. trusts, be ready to go to the press early in the ensuing winter.

Mr. MURPHY's splendid work on the Arabian Antiquities of Spain, will shortly appear. It will be embellished with nearly one hundred engravings by Fittler, Landseer, Roffe, Porter, Le Keux, Armstrong, Cooke, Neagle, &c. from drawings made on the spot by the Author. These will represent the most remarkable remains of the Spanish Arabs now subsisting in the Peninsula, including their gates, castles, fortresses, and towers; courts, halls, and domes; inscriptions in Cufic and Asiatic characters; encaustic paintings, and sculptured ornaments, &c. The whole will be accompanied by descriptions of these various objects; an illustration of the arts of the Arabs; an account of their progress in science under the Eastern and Western Caliphs; and a general history of their institutions and conquests, from the earliest accounts to their expulsion from Spain.

Dr. CLARKE's third volume of his Travels will appear in a few days. It will form the second section of the Travels in Greece, Egypt, and the Holy Land; completing the second Part of the whole work, according to the plan originally proposed by the Author, and will contain his Voyage up the Nile to Grand

Cairo, his Observations upon the Pyramids of Djiza and Sacchara; a description of the remains of the city of Saïs, in the Delta; an account of the antiquities of Alexandria, particularly of Pompey's Pillar and the Cryptæ of Necropolis; with his subsequent Voyage, and Travels in Greece, Macedonia, Thrace, &c. &c.

A new and enlarged edition is announced, in six volumes 8vo. comprising nearly one third new matter, of the Miscellaneous Works of Edward Gibbon, Esq. with Memoirs of his Life and Writings, composed by himself; illustrated from his Letters, with occasional Notes and Narrative. The whole to be edited by LORD SHEFFIELD.

The fossil or petrified skeleton from Guadeloupe, may now be seen by the public among the collections of natural history in the British Museum. It is perfect from the neck to the ancles, and is evidently the remains of a female, of about five feet two or three inches high. The stone is of loose texture; but of its real age no precise estimate can be formed. The speculations of independent philosophy are desirable on a subject of such rare curiosity.

As one means of recording the proportions of political virtue and prostitution, which distinguish the present period, we may quote the remuneration conferred on the proprietors of two newspapers of opposite political character. The proprietor of the independent paper the STATESMAN, after passing between three and four years in Newgate, and still subject to the payment of heavy fines, purposes, we understand, to sell his property in that paper for three thousand pounds; whereas the proprietors of the ministerial paper the COURIER, who have, during the corresponding period, been enjoying every gratification which power and affluence can confer on them, and acquiring profits, it is said, of 12,000l. per annum, have lately offered their property for sale, but at the price of thirty thousand pounds! We contrast these facts, with no invidious feeling towards either of the parties; but they have appeared to us to be worthy of record as characteristic of the times; and it cannot, hereafter, be a matter of wonder to any one who reads this statement, that so few newspapers advocate the cause of truth and the people.

Dr. ADAMS has in the press, his long projected work on the erroneous opinions and consequent terrors usually entertained concerning Hereditary Diseases. Connected with the subject are some



remarks on the attempts at reducing cutaneous complaints to classes and orders; and on the unnecessary revival of exploded Greek terms.

The purchasers of Macklin's Bible will be glad to hear, that that splendid Work will shortly be completed, by the publication of the Apocrypha, illustrated with historical engravings by Messrs. C. KEATH, LANDSEER, BROMLEY, GOLDING, &c.; and with head and tail pieces wholly by Mr. Landseer. The pictures and drawings from which the engravings are made, were the last work of the late Mr. DE LOUTHERBOURG.

Two of the Reviews have changed their proprietors during the past month. The *Critical Review* has been sold by the Rev. Mr. Fellows to Messrs. Bloch and Hone; and the *British Critic* by Mr. Archdeacon Nares to the Rev. Dr. Middleton, Vicar of Pancras. New features and increased activity, the usual consequence of new views and engagement, will doubtless lead to the increased gratification of the public.

The first number of the *ACADEMICAL GAZETTE*, will appear on the middle Wednesday of March.

A speedy prospect is afforded of the long-promised journey of Messrs. LEWIS and CLARKE, across the continent of North America. This journey ascertained the sources of the great river Missouri, and was extended to the Pacific Ocean, characterised by all the advantages which result from the union of power with enterprise. The work will rank high among geographical novelties, although the monotonous character of the Indian tribes will deprive it of much of the interest which attends travels on the old Continent.

Mr. WANT, surgeon of the Northern Dispensary, has undertaken to conduct the surgical department of the *Medical and Physical Journal*, in aid of Dr. Fothergill. The insidious attempts made to initiate this universal Gazette of the faculty, have served only as foils, to render more evident its own intrinsic worth, and to demonstrate the propriety, on the grounds of economy and common utility, of uniting those communications which are designed to be generally read, in one long-established and unexceptionable publication.

The remedy for deafness announced by Mr. Grosvenor, of Oxford, is neither new nor of Russian origin. The same practice was described by Mr. ASHLEY COOPER, several years ago. He recommended the patient to inhale smoke, to

stop the mouth and nostrils, and then, by an effort, to force it through the eustachian tube. Since that period also, the late Mr. Saunders published his elaborate dissections of the ear, and established his dispensary for the cure of the diseases of that organ; but after several years experience he published the opinion, that there existed no means of curing its defects, and abandoned that feature of his dispensary. We shall be glad, however, to hear more of the result of Mr. Grosvenor's experiments.

We feel the most lively concern on being informed by persons from the coast of Africa, that the beneficial results which might have been expected from the exertions of those benevolent persons who abolished the slave trade, have not yet been manifested in the improved condition of the people. In fact, the partial trade carried on under the disguise of the Portuguese flag, still disturbs and distracts the country as much as formerly, while the people have lost the benefits which then resulted from large importations. Again, too much stress is laid on the exertions of the missionaries, who, unhappily, make no real progress; and too little on the introduction of the arts of life, which would lead to habits of industry, and produce their attendant effects on the morals of the inhabitants. It may, perhaps, be a question how far the manners of any people, among whom all the necessities of life spring up spontaneously, can be assimilated to those whose sterile soil compels them to earn their daily bread with the sweat of their brow; but at any rate the cause of their moral disorders ought to be removed, by the total extinction of a foreign trade in the persons of the people, and by remedies strictly applicable to their actual condition and wants. We hope to be enabled speedily to lay other information on this interesting topic before our readers.

Another part of Dr. HOLMES's Septuagint, containing the Book of Kings, is shortly expected from the Oxford press.

An elegant and compendious History of Music, in the form of a series of Letters from an eminent Amateur to his Daughter, may be speedily expected to make its appearance.

Dr. LLOYD, author of "Observations on the Choice of a School," &c. is preparing for the press, a complete Translation of Valerius Maximus. This work is a collection of Anecdotes of the greatest characters recorded in Roman

story, and of many of the most distinguished men of other countries; classed under different heads, such as fortitude, liberality, clemency, piety, constancy, &c. and the same persons are repeatedly introduced, as their actions or sayings suit the subjects under consideration. Such a body of anecdotes of the most illustrious men that the ancient world ever saw, cannot fail to produce a powerful sensation in the breast of every reader, and a version of it will contribute to disseminate the interest beyond the limits of the circle peculiarly called learned. The publication will take place about Christmas next, in the form of a handsome quarto, price two guineas, and a few copies will be given on large paper at five guineas.

In one of Mr. BAKWELL's Lectures at the Surrey Institution, delivered during the present month, he adverted to the possibility of applying GUNPOWDER as a *first-mover* of machinery. As this subject is highly curious, and well deserving the attention of mechanics, we shall give his words as nearly as we can recollect:—"Almost all the machines of the ancients," said he, "were set in motion by the muscular action of men or quadrupeds; but the moderns have called the elements to their aid, and made the winds and the waters subservient to their use. Natural philosophy has brought other agents into action; and the application of elastic fluids, particularly of steam, as a mover of machines, has greatly enlarged the empire of man over nature. It is highly probable, that another agent may hereafter be substituted; an agent which has hitherto been chiefly employed for purposes of destruction, I mean gunpowder. I have little doubt that the expansive force of this substance might be immediately and safely applied to keep in motion large machines with much less expense than by the steam engine. The apparatus would, I conceive, be less cumbersome and expensive. A single dram of gunpowder, if properly applied, will rend a solid block of metal equal in thickness to a large piece of ordnance. The practical mechanic will have no difficulty in conceiving how an equable motion may be communicated to machines by percussion, with the aid of a balance wheel and crank."

We have here the gratification of presenting our readers with an exact *fac-simile* of the appearance of the six charred papiri, sent from Herculaneum

by the Neapolitan Court to the Prince of Wales.





Mr. BRITTAN'S History and Description of Salisbury Cathedral is announced for publication in the course of the present year. It will be produced in five numbers, at five different periods, viz. April 1st, June 1st, Aug. 1st, Oct. 1st, and Dec. 1st. Each number will contain six engravings, and be charged 12s. medium 4to. and 20s. imperial 4to. A few copies will be printed with proofs and etchings; and also a very small number in folio, to class with *Dugdale's Monasticon*. The architectural drawings are all by F. Mackenzie, and the plates by J. and H. Le Keux.

We some years since recommended the application of telegraphs to the general purposes of society; and it appears that one has lately been attempted to aid the speculators at Lloyd's coffee-house, but not meeting with the general countenance of the subscribers, it has been abandoned.

Mr. THOMAS PATE is about to republish the "Gorgeous Gallery of Gallant Inventions, garnished and decked with divers dayntie Devises, right delicate and delightful."

Miss CULLEN, author of "Home," will publish in April, a new Novel entitled "*Mornton*."

The Rev. G. F. NOTT is preparing for publication, the Poems of Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, of Sir Thomas Wyatt the elder, and of uncertain Authors who flourished in the reign of Henry VIII.; accompanied with Notes, Critical and Historical, and Biographical Accounts of the several Writers.

Mr. MATHIAS'S projected edition of Gray's Poems, will form two handsome volumes in quarto.

We observe a further essay of the enemies of free enquiry in the announcement of "a NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, or *Constitutional Journal*," in opposition, as the projectors say, to the principles of the EDINBURGH REVIEW. What the principles are which these Pharisees profess to oppose, they have not condescended to explain, and doubtless, ambiguity best answers their purpose: for a perspicuous elucidation might make it appear that they were about to oppose themselves to all those principles which are honourable to men and Britons, and that they are themselves altogether devoid of any principle whatever! We need not inform our readers, that, as part of a general system, a conspiracy has long existed against that freedom of discussion, which is the basis of public liberty. It was formerly

carried on covertly, in holes and corners, but it has of late unblushingly avowed itself, and various attempts have recently been made to bully every public writer into a tame acquiescence in certain pernicious measures, which can only be supported by the suppression of all truth, the extinction of all independence, and the compromise of all those principles and practices which are the just pride and inheritance of Englishmen. If, however, the public writers of the country firmly do their duty, and if the intelligent part of the people resist, with due energy, the base attempts to confound truth by insidious slanders against its advocates, and to render falsehood palatable by hypocrisy, we have no doubt of the glorious issue of a literary contest between freemen and slaves.

The Speeches of the Right Hon. Chas. James Fox, in the House of Commons, from his entrance into Parliament in 1768 to the Year 1806, with Memoirs, Introduction, &c. will soon appear, in 6 vols. 8vo.

Shakspeare's Plays, without the laboured additions of his Annotators, are now printing in a style of superior beauty, accompanied each with five historical embellishments and a vignette, after original designs.

A new edition of a Narrative of the Voyages Round the World, performed by Captain James Cook, with an account of his Life, by Dr. KIPPIS, is printing in two neat cabinet volumes.

The Legend of Iona, a Metrical Romance, with other Poems, is announced by Mr. WALTER PATERSON.

Waverly; or 'Tis Sixty Years Since, a Novel, in three vols. 12mo. is printing at Edinburgh.

A volume of Sermons is in the press by the Rev. ARCHIBALD ALISON, LL.B. Prebendary of Sarum, and author of Essays on the Nature and Principles of Taste.

At the sale of the libraries at Edinburgh of the second Duke of Queensbury, and the late Mr. Hunter, a very fine "King's Vale Royal" brought 15l.; and King James's Exercises, given probably by Ben Jonson to the Duke, as his well known autograph appears on the title-page, sold for 44l. but the books in general did not fetch high prices.

#### GERMANY.

M. BECKER, of Gotha, editor of an Antigallican National Gazette was, by command of Marshal Davoust, closely confined for seventeen months in the citadel

citadel of Magdeburg; and such is the frightful effects of the various re-actions, that we learn from Mr. Semple, that the learned PROFESSOR HENRY, of Jena, has been long shut up, as a state prisoner, in a dungeon in Sillesia, owing to his courtesy to Napoleon on his first entering that place.

The University of Halle, suppressed by Jerome Bonaparte, has been restored, and the lectures recommenced on the 3d of January.

## FRANCE.

A Dictionary, with a Grammar of the Armenian Tongue, in Armenian and Latin, was finished at Paris a few years ago, by two natives of the country, and would long since have been published at the expense of the French government, but for the costly defensive wars in which France has been engaged, in repelling the implacable hostility of various despots. From the fifth to the fifteenth centuries, the schools of Armenia were renowned above all the others of Asia. One consequence of this passion for knowledge was, that the most celebrated writings of antiquity were translated into the Armenian language. Among these were Homer, Eusebius, more complete than our Greek and Latin copies, and various other works on history, philosophy, medicine, poetry, &c. When this is considered, it seems almost impossible that none of the authors of antiquity, wanting in Europe, should be found concealed in the literature of Armenia, those of the Greeks in particular.

For the information of several of our correspondents, who have expressed much curiosity about the CODE NAPOLEON, we insert a view of the whole, as contained in the Catalogue of the French booksellers in London:

Code Napoléon, 8vo. 1810.	12s.
— Pénal, 8vo. 1810	7s.
— d'Instruction criminelle, 8vo.	
1810	10s. 6d.
— Ecclésiastique, 12mo. 1811	2s. 6d.
— de la Conscription, 8vo. 1810	10s.
— de Commerce, 8vo. 1808	7s.
— de Procédure civile, 8vo. 1810	10s.

A gentleman who has just returned from France, where he has been detained a prisoner at large for several years, has acquainted us with the particulars of many great improvements lately made in the roads, &c. in that country. It appears that the French government has adopted the suggestion of our correspondent COMMON SENSE, (see the number for May 1, 1810, or page 309 of our 39th volume, for the details of this plan,

and of another for marine cottages). Instead of raising a stone at the end of every mile, a small house has been built, in which is placed an invalided soldier, to whom a pension is given, with a plot of ground, which he and his wife cultivate, and maintain their children in a state of independence. He is supplied with arms and tools by government, and the extent of his charge of watch and labour is half a mile to the right and left of his house. This plan is adopted in all the country through which our informant passed; and he understands that it is to be put in practice through the whole empire.

## ITALY.

A work, not only curious but instructive, has long been going forward in Italy. It is an account, historical and topographic, of that most interesting region, prior to the dominion of the Romans; to be illustrated with maps and plates.

RECUPERO, secretary of the academy of Catania, having written a History of Mount Etna, the work is about to be printed. It will form two large volumes, and be embellished with plates.

JACOPI has published at Pavia, an examination of the doctrines of Dr. Darwin, relative to the retrograde movement of the fluids contained in the lymphatics.

## RUSSIA.

The Imperial Academy of Petersburg, a few years ago, offered a large premium for a chronological account of what are styled the Byzantine writers, on all subjects, from the foundation of Constantinople down to its capture by the Turks; a period of the utmost importance in the history of the arts, of literature, of religion, and of politics, of all the old world.

Among the indications of animals either now unknown, or at least not inhabitants of the countries where these indications are now found, may be reckoned the bones of the head, and the horns, lately found deep in a peat moss in the north of Russia. The animal must have been about twelve feet long; the horns were two feet and a half long, and one foot and a half round at the root. From the appearance of this imperfect skeleton, it seems to have belonged to the *Urus* or *Aurochs*, mentioned by Cæsar in his account of Germany, of which the real existence has been sometimes denied by critics. It is not now doubted, however, that the true *Urus* may still be occasionally seen in the forests of Poland, and even in the mountains of Siberia.



A late Petersburg Gazette contains the numbers of marriages, births, and deaths in 1811, in the thirty-six dioceses of the empire. There were born 634,697 males, and 671,459 females; and there died 503,999 males, 432,369

females. There died between 100 and 105 years, 467; between 105 and 110 years, 113; 3 of 140, and 1 of 150; and they record, in the diocese of Ekaterinoslaw, the phenomenon of one old man between 200 and 205.

**ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS, announced between the 18th of January and the 15th of February, extracted from the London Gazettes.**

**N. B.**—In Bankruptcies in and near London, the Attornies are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.

**BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 112.]**

*[The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.]*

**APPLETON C.** Basing Lane, flour factor. (Parther and co.)  
**Ashon J.** Tower street, wine and brandy merchant. (Dann and co.)  
**Attridge S.** Willing-Ale-Doe, Essex, victualler. (Kyles, London)  
**Barber W.** Colchester, tallow chandler. (James, London)  
**Bell R. jun.** Kingston upon Hull, merchant. (Holt and Farren, Louthbury)  
**Blanchard T.** Great St. Helen's, broker. (Lawless and Croft)  
**Bates W.** Burgh Mewsbury, miller. (Robinson, Wakefield)  
**Bartlett J.** Dunford Mill, Surrey, corn dealer. (Taylor, London)  
**Barnes G.** Clayton-le-Woods, Lancaster, innkeeper. (Bleasdale and co. London)  
**Barford A.** King street, Deptford, shopfeller. (Hiscocks, London)  
**Brodie H. and T.** Paterson, Liverpool, linen drapers. (Griffiths and co.)  
**Brook J.** Leeds, cabinet maker. (Totties, Richardson, and Gault)  
**Bowen F.** Great College street, Westminister, plumber. (Veal)  
**Brown T.** Bishopgate street Without, haberdasher. (Sweet and Stokes)  
**Benton J.** Upper Thames street, tea dealer. (Ponle)  
**Bray W. T.** Broad street, Carnaby Market, auctioneer. (Melvin)  
**Cumming R.** Broad street Buildings, coal merchant. (Bryan)  
**Cobb G.** Leeds, York, flax and tow spinner. (Lee and Rayner, Leeds)  
**Curtis T.** Bishopwearmouth, Durham, canvas factor. (Longstaff, South Shields)  
**Clark R.** Kidley, Yorkshire, nursery and feedman. (Metcalf)  
**Carr C. V.** Birmingham, haberdasher. (Bourdillon and co. London)  
**Cornfield J. S.** Mill-Wall, Poplar, shipwright. (Sheppard, Southwalk)  
**Dunn K.** Braunton, Northampton, dealer. (Wardle, Daventry)  
**Denison W.** Bull-Froze street, Manchester square, merchant. (Dawes)  
**Draper C.** Charles Inns, scrivener. (Platt)  
**Dean J.** Clapton, linen draper. (Ellison and co. London)  
**Etherington J. K. and J.** Mickelfield, Dartford, innholders. (Santer, London)  
**Esberger T. E.** Gainsburgh, Lincoln, linen draper. (Hosch)  
**Edwards W.** Sloane street, haberdasher. (Stevens)  
**Edwards R.** Great Surrey street, linen draper. (Gregory)  
**Evans L.** Aldegate, linen draper. (Stevens)  
**Eagres J.** Tooley street, poultryer. (Field and co. London)  
**Fert E. jun.** Great Wilneham, Suffolk, miller. (Borton, Bury St. Edmunds)  
**Figgina P.** Portfles, wheelwright. (Poulton)  
**Farrow W.** Mitchell street, St. Luke's, builder. (Palmer)  
**Fen J.** Downham, Isle of Ely, farmer. (Caesar, Cambridge)  
**Field J.** Southampton Row, St. Mary le bone, chymist. (Sheppard)  
**Goldson M. J.** Great Prescott street, Goodman's Fields. (Howard)  
**Gwynne L.** Borough High street, feedman. (Swaime and co.)  
**Harper J. T.** Little Saffron Hill, victualler. (Lewis, Canterbury)  
**Holdsworth T.** Auction Mart Coffee-house, victualler. (Stevens)  
**Hannell J. F. H.** Chapel street, Paddington, grocer. (Caston, Marylebone)  
**Ryman B.** Plymouth Dock, jeweller. (Bozon)  
**Molt D.** Leaden, Essex, miller. (Hoscks and Farber, London)

**Humpage E.** Liverpool, liquor merchant. (Pitt and co.)  
**Harris W.** Streatham, carpenter. (Turpin, London)  
**Harris R.** Maidenhead, Berks, brandy merchant. (Ward)  
**Haskell E.** Liverpool, grocer. (Davis)  
**Hooper W.** Baldwin's Court, factor. (Wegener)  
**Hallett W. and J.** Hardy, Queen street, Chesapeake, drug. (Elliott, Hindman)  
**Hall J.** Penchurch street, lace merchant. (Pafsmore)  
**Hodgson I.** Worthington, balzer. (Clennell)  
**Hodgson T.** Worthington, attorney. (Clennell)  
**Harrison R.** fen, Maidenhead, brandy merchant. (Pearson and co. London)  
**Johnston J.** King street, Old Gravel Lane, blacksmith. (Wak)  
**Jackon R. M.** Liverpool, merchant. (Leigh, London)  
**Jury W.** Back Hill, bricklayer. (Flahinnas)  
**Jackon W.** Manington's, Eloff. (Sparkling, Colchester)  
**Jeckin D.** Swanley, grocer. (Bennet, London)  
**Kipling T.** High street, Southwark. (Syedell, London)  
**Keys R.** Trant, Suffex, shopkeeper. (Blansford, London)  
**Key J.** Worthington, banker. (Clennell, London)  
**Kinner W.** Burghfield, Berks, paper maker. (Holme, London)  
**Leonard J.** Little Hampton, Worcesterhire, feedman. (Austin and Wright, London)  
**Levoock J.** fen, and J. jun. Lowestoft, Suffolk, grocers. (Layars, Great Yarmouth)  
**Longstaff C.** Nottingham, merchant. (Holiway, Bolton)  
**Maon E.** Yeovil, Somerset, linen draper. (Sweet and Stoke, London)  
**Matthews J.** Worcester, ironmonger. (Price and Holdsworth)  
**Matter M.** Barbourne, Worcesterhire, coal merchant. (Bath, Leominster)  
**Mohers G.** Newport, Monmouthshire, brewer. (Frankis, Bristol)  
**Maser W. J. M.** Red Lion street, Clarksnewell, watch manufacturer. (Mayhew and Price)  
**Mason S.** Hatfield, Worcesterhire, corn factor. (Platt, London)  
**Milbourne R.** New Malton, Yorksh, corn factor. (Sherwin and co. London)  
**Nightingale J.** Brown street, timber merchant. (Cunningham)  
**Pearson W.** Long Sutton, Lincoln, victualler. (Rushworth, Holbeach)  
**Peacock J. N.** Lincoln, corn merchant. (Baldwin)  
**Peacock M.** Norwich, innkeeper. (Bigguld and Bickers, Bath)  
**Pilton J.** Chelsea, iron manufacturer. (Stevens, Walbrook)  
**Payne G.** Hunter street, timber merchant. (Godmouth)  
**Poit J. and S. R.** Burch, Southwark, hop factor. (Lee)  
**Palmer T. S.** Leamington Priory, grocer. (Shepherd, London)  
**Parker W.** Moor street, solo, baker. (Aubrey and Curtis)  
**Phillips J.** Tower street, cheesefomager. (Nay)  
**Pejlor J. and J.** Smallwood, Kennington Common, coach makers. (Pike)  
**Robinson M.** Thayer street, linen draper. (Chambers)  
**Rudhall J.** Gloucester, bell founder. (Davis)  
**Roberts T.** Plymouth Dock, man's mercer. (Collett and co. London)  
**Rowdell S.** Old Change, Manchester, warehoufeman. (Biley)  
**Bodway J.** Somers' Town, baker. (Birne)  
**Rees W. King's Mew:** Gate, Leicester Fields, linen draper. (Rowland and co.)  
**Ralon J.** Upper John street, stay maker. (Osbaldston)  
**Raphael M.** Strand, taylor. (Hlaacs)  
**Springett T.** Wickham Market, miller. (Palmer, London)  
**Smith H. W.** Fleet Market, grocer. (Jones)  
**Stevenon H. and C. J.** Millbank, timber merchants. (Sweet and Stokes)  
**Strube F.** Cattle Lane, Westminister. (Rogers and Son)  
**Tomlin J. jun.** Deal, ropemaker. (Jackson, London)  
**Thomas F.** Raleigh, Essex, millwright. (Amory, London)  
**Tills J.** Penchurch street, wine merchant. (Wiltshire and Bolton)  
**Thwaites J.** Holborn, linen drap. (Sweet and Stokes)  
**Trim J.** Ludham, Suffex, cattle dealer. (Clark)

Weightman

Weightman J. Moor street, Bryanston square, carpenter.  
(Sweet and Stokes)  
Wallis W. Westminster Road, draper. (Kills)  
Wright J. Northampton, Hertfordshire, dealer. (Carr  
and Kemfert, London)  
Williams R. Hampton Wick, tanner. (Palmer and co.  
Woolcock J. Chipping Sodbury, Gloucester, innholder.  
(Bridges, London)  
Wright J. Rosemary Lane, baker. (Finchett

Worsfold S. L. Ramsgate, shopkeeper. (Collingwood,  
London)  
Woodgate E. Burrows Bulling, and E. jun. Upper  
Ground street, timber merchant. (Godman  
Wadland J. Nightingale Lane, Aldgate, butcher. (Webb,  
Wapping)  
White W. Tunbridge, Kent, brewer. (Hutton, London)  
Williams W. Dorking, Surrey, brandy merchant. (Green  
son and co,

## DIVIDENDS.

Austin R. J. Great Saffron Hill  
Anderson G. and G. H. Eades, Bridge  
Wharf, Finsbury street  
Alester G. M. Poplar  
Astren A. Spark's Court, Duke's  
Place  
Ashley J. G. Gloucester Terrace, Com-  
mercial Road  
Arnold D. Gracechurch street  
Adams R. Greenwich  
Brook J. Huddersfield  
Bentley T. and E. A. Whit, F. n-  
church Lane  
Barber W. Cheapside  
Black A. Hayes  
Break W. Warrford Court  
Bell T. Nichola Lane  
Butler S. Colchester  
Bury R. Birmingham  
Britton S. Russell street, Birmingham  
Burgess E. F. Portica  
Bourne J. Blackfriars Road  
Bryar W. and J. Old Compton street,  
Soho  
Bleak J. Manton, Cheshire  
Bakely G. Wood street  
Burton J. Tower street  
Burgis J. Jun. Uxbridge  
Banks W. King street, Cheapside  
Bradley T. Stratford  
Brown T. Dillington, Cumberland  
Bowden J. Sweeting's Rents, Cornhill  
Birch I. Uxoxeter  
Brown G. Newcastle upon Tyne  
Bowles W. and Co. New Sarum  
Barrow J. Shaftesbury  
Broadhead S. and Co. Sheffield  
Chapman T. East Retford, Notting-  
ham  
Clemence J. Northumberland street, St.  
Mary le bone  
Crompton P. Union Court  
Crompton T. Essex street, Strand  
Cumberland W. and J. and W. Lei-  
cester  
Chamberlain A. Hanwell  
Collins T. and W. Oxford  
Cansell W. Hackney Road  
Clegg W. New Church, Roffendale,  
Lancaster  
Cumming P. Union Court, Broad  
street  
Carter T. Oxford street  
Clark T. Bartholomew Close  
Dawson R. Windover  
Del Campo M. Tokenhouse Yard  
Deal J. T. Shaftesbury, Dorsetshire  
Duckham J. and R. Lankester, Broad  
street  
Deaton R. Waltham Holy Cross,  
Essex  
Dawson J. St. James's street  
Donathan D. Liverpool  
Eaton J. Portsmouth  
Ennis J. East Retford, Nottingham  
Fawcett W. Bermondsey  
Folger J. W. Everett street  
Farbridge R. Paragon Place, Kent  
Road

Freeman J. Birmingham  
Freet S. Birmingham  
Gamer W. Margate  
Gould J. South Shields  
Griffith J. Oxford  
Gore J. Am. Cheltenham  
Gardiner G. St. John street  
Gowing J. G. Holborn Bridge  
Gould, Bath  
Gent W. Newcastle upon Tyne  
Gadbold J. Hatton Garden  
Hartley J. Whitechapel  
Holden R. Southwark  
Hurt J. Norwich  
Heston C. Maidstone, Kent  
Hall R. W. Clement's Lane  
Hird R. Skipton, Yorkshire  
Hunt H. Worcester  
Hyndon J. Sney's Causeway  
Hartthorn S. Chesham  
Hill J. Staverton Row, Newington  
Hilop A. and J. Sadler, Bow Lane  
Haywood J. F. Liverpool  
Haley S. Bradford, York  
Hall C. Charlotte street, Fitzroy  
square  
Haper C. and J. M'Whinnie, Snow  
Fields, Surrey  
Hookham T. Coventry  
Harris J. Exeter  
Humphrey, Sir J. Crom Rhundda, Gla-  
morgan  
Hayne J. Paternoster Row  
Juel J. Newport  
Jones R. D. Cheltenham  
Jordan G. Newcastle upon Tyne  
Ingham J. Haugh Hall, York  
Ingraham N. G. jun. Threepneedle  
street  
Kenworthy W. Manchester  
King J. Brick Lane, Spitalfields  
Lunley F. Gutter Lane, Cheapside  
Luke W. and Co. West Smithfield  
Lancaster J. Tooting  
Lewis J. Worcester  
Langdon R. Manchester  
Matthews P. Cophall Court  
M'Gregor A. Goudge street, St.  
Pancras  
Mavor J. Leadenhall street  
May F. fen. Union street, Dentsford  
W. May, jun. Greenwich  
Moore W. Great Garden street, White-  
chapel  
Martell J. L. Lower Thames street  
Moye R. Sloane street  
Mullens W. Cuddington, Surrey  
Moore T. Albemarle street  
Moyler I. Drury Lane  
Mobbs S. Southampton  
Nelson J. and F. A. Sturges, Bow  
street, Cheapside  
Napton R. Nicholas Lane  
Newman A. Frith street, Soho  
Fallman J. Leadenhall street  
Price C. Strand  
Parry J. Quality Court, Chancery  
Lane

Pike W. Maidstone, Kent  
Poole J. South Shields  
Payne J. S. and W. Watton, Ironma-  
ger Lane  
Pitt J. Coleman street  
Pulley J. Capel Court  
Park T. Finch Lane  
Preston T. and J. P. Smith, Upper  
Thames street  
Palmer E. Old Jewry  
Pattison G. Strand  
Park J. T. Ashford, Kent  
Rees J. London  
Richardson T. Milton, Kent  
Renrads R. and T. Kingston upon  
Hull  
Richardson T. Cadoxton-juxta-Heath,  
Glamorganshire  
Roberts T. Strand  
Reynolds J. Idol Lane, Tower street  
Reller T. Bristol  
Robinson W. Debenham, Suffolk  
Rowed F. Mitcham  
Roberts W. J. Warner's Buildings  
Robinson W. Manchester  
Staymaker J. Red Cross street  
Segger J. Wood street  
Swan W. Liverpool  
Scurrall J. Pool  
Sherratt J. Birmingham  
Sykes J. and G. Leeds  
Swainson L. Gracechurch street  
Swower C. Paternoster Row  
Shury D. N. Berwick street  
Stoneman L. jun. Northampton, Devon  
Shirp W. Bradford  
Smithies W. J. Sewardstone Mills  
Sylvester P. Wantage, Berks  
Tallow J. Raventine  
Thomas D. Newport, Pembroke  
Taylor J. Stoke Newington  
Trow R. Gray's Inn Lane Road  
Tomlin C. Teal, Kent  
Tilken J. B. St. Paul's Church Yard  
Thompson A. and co. Adam's Court,  
Broad street  
Tyndale G. Oxford street  
Vernon W. Milk street, Cheapside  
White G. and J. Fowler, Lime street  
Wall H. Manchester  
Woodward J. Linchwaite, Yorkshire  
Winstanley R. J. King street, Cheapside,  
and J. Hudson, Manchester  
Worhall J. and J. Spurdon, Catherine  
street, Strand  
Worley R. Michael's Place, Brompton  
Woodman W. Bartholomew Close  
Walsby J. Battersea  
Wilson F. Wapping Wall  
Ward T. Great Portland street  
Williams E. Oxford street  
Wimpury J. Fleet street  
Webb T. Hitchin  
Webb W. Merton, Surrey  
White J. and W. Sloane, Manchester  
Young E. Watton, Norfolk

## STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN FEBRUARY.

Consisting chiefly of official Papers and authentic Documents.

HISTORY never presented an epoch of greater interest than the present; but we do not attempt to do justice to it. We have not sufficient space; ours is not a political journal; and prejudices and passions are too much alive to admit the publication either of the whole truth, or of the reflections to which the events give rise. Two months ago we entertained hopes, that, ere this, it would have been our pleasing duty to announce

the restoration of peace. But equivoca- tion and double-dealing followed the honourable declaration made at Frank- fort; new hopes were excited by the war faction, and it was determined to make peace only at Paris! It was forgotten that it cost JULIUS CÆSAR sixteen years to conquer this very country, and MAR- BOROUGH nine years of uninterrupted success, to make good a footing on its frontier. But, alas! man is fated to live



in perpetual infancy, and to derive no practical wisdom from experience! It was now thought as easy to march to Paris as to will it! At our time of writing, the French Bulletins portend great disasters to the allied armies; but let us hope that the lessons given by fortune to both sides, will incline both to PEACE, and that good may thus, providentially as it were, arise out of ENORMOUS EVILS!

#### FRENCH GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS.

*Paris, Feb. 5.*

Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following advices of the situation of the armies on the 3d February:—

The emperor arrived at Vitry on the 26th of January. General Blücher, with the army of Silesia, had passed the Marne, and was marching on Troyes. On the 27th, the enemy entered Brienne, and continued his march, but he had to lose some time in repairing the bridges of Lesmont on the Aube. On the 27th the emperor caused St. Dizier to be attacked. The Duke of Belluno presented himself before that town. General Duhesme overthrew the enemy's rear guard which was still there, and took some hundred prisoners. At eight in the morning the emperor arrived at St. Dizier. It is difficult to describe the intoxication of joy of the inhabitants at this moment. The excesses of every kind committed by the enemy, especially by the Cossacks, are beyond all description. On the 28th the emperor went to Montierender. On the 29th at eight in the morning, General Grouchy, who commands the cavalry, sent word that General Milhaud, with the 5th corps of cavalry, was between Maieres and Brienne, in presence of the enemy's army, commanded by General Blücher, which was estimated at 40,000 Russians and Prussians, the Russians commanded by General Sacken. At four o'clock the little town of Brienne was attacked. General Lefebvre des Nouettes, commanding a division of cavalry of the guard, and Generals Grouchy and Milhaud, made several fine charges on the right of the road, and took possession of the height of Perhe. The Prince of Moskwa put himself at the head of six battalions in close column, and advanced against the town by the road of Mazieres. General Chateau, chief of the staff of the Duke of Belluno, at the head of two battalions, turned by the right, and got into the castle of Brienne by the park. At this moment the emperor directed a column on the road of Bar-sur-Aube, which seemed to be the retreat of the enemy. The attack was warm, and the resistance obstinate. The enemy did not expect such a brisk attack, and had but just time to call back his parks from the bridge of Lesmont, where he intended to pass the Aube, to

advance. This counter-march had much embarrassed him. Night did not put an end to the combat. The division Deconz, of the young guard, and a brigade of the division of Meunier, were engaged. The great force of the enemy, and the excellent situation of Brienne, gave him many advantages, but the taking of the castle, which he neglected to guard with a sufficient force, caused him to lose them. About eight in the evening, seeing that he could no longer maintain his ground, he set fire to the town, and the flames spread with rapidity, all the houses being of wood. Profiting by this event, he endeavoured to retake the castle, which the brave commander of a battalion of the 50th defended with intrepidity. He covered with the dead all the approaches to the castle, particularly the staircases on the park side. This last check determined the retreat of the enemy, which was favoured by the burning of the town.

At eleven in the morning of the 30th, General Grouchy and the Duke of Belluno pursued him beyond the village de la Rothiere, where they took their position. The 31st was employed by us in repairing the bridge of Lesmont, on the Aube; the emperor intending to advance towards Troyes, to operate upon the columns which directed their march by Bar-sur-Aube, and the road of Auxerre upon Sens. The bridge of Lesmont could not be repaired before the 1st of February in the morning. A part of the troops was immediately made to file off. At three in the afternoon, the enemy having been reinforced by his whole army, debouched up la Rothiere and Deinville, which we still held. Our rear guard shewed a good countenance. General Duhesme distinguished himself by preserving Rothiere, and General Cerard by preserving Deinville. The Austrian corps of General Guilay, which attempted to pass from the left bank to the right bank, and to force the bridge, had several of its battalions destroyed. The Duke of Belluno maintained himself the whole day at the hamlet of la Giberie, notwithstanding the enormous disproportion of his corps to the forces that attacked it. This day, in which our rear-guard maintained itself in a vast plain, against the whole of the enemy's army, and quintuple forces, is one of the finest achievements of the French army. In the midst of the obscurity of the night, a battery of the artillery of the guard following the movements of a column of cavalry, which was advancing to repulse a charge of the enemy, lost its way and was taken. When the cannoniers perceived the ambush into which they had fallen, and saw that they had not time to form their battery, they formed themselves in a squadron, attacked the enemy, and saved the horses and harness. They lost 15 men killed or taken prisoners. At ten in the evening the Prince of Neuchâtel,

Neufchâtel, visiting the posts, found the two armies so near that he several times took the enemy's posts for ours. One of his aid-de-camps being ten paces from a vidette was taken prisoner. The same accident happened to several Russian officers, who were carrying the word, and who got amongst our posts, taking them for their own. Few prisoners have been made on either side; we have taken 250. On the 2d of February, at break of day, the rear guard of the army was *en bataille* before Brienne. It successively took position to finish the passing the bridge of Lesmont, and rejoining the rest of the army. The Duke of Ragusa, who was in position upon the bridge of Rosnay, was attacked by an Austrian corps, which had passed behind the woods. He repulsed it, made 300 prisoners, and drove the enemy beyond the small river of Voire. On the 3d, at noon, the emperor entered Troyes. We have lost in the battle of Brienne the brave General Baste; General Lefebvre des Noettes has been wounded by a bayonet; General Froistier has been severely wounded. Our loss in these two days may be estimated at from 2 to 3000 men killed or wounded. That of the enemy has at least been double. A division, drawn from the enemy's corps d'armee, which observes Metz, Thionville, and Luxembourg, 12 battalions strong, marched upon Vetry. The enemy wished to enter that town, which General Montmarie and the inhabitants have defended. He in vain threw in shells to intimidate the inhabitants; he was received with discharges from the cannon, and repulsed to a league and a half distance. The Duke of Tarentum had arrived at Chalons, and was marching upon that division.

*Paris, Feb. 11.*—Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has to-day received the following intelligence from the army:

The emperor yesterday attacked, at Champaubert, the enemy, consisting of twelve regiments, and having forty pieces of cannon. The General in Chief Ousouwief has been taken, with all his generals, all his colonels, officers, cannon, caissons, and baggage. We have made 6,000 prisoners; the remainder were driven into a morass (étang), or killed upon the field of battle. The emperor was briskly pursuing General Sacken, who is separated from General Blucher. Our loss has been extremely light; we have not 200 men to regret. His Majesty King Joseph, reviewing to-day the grenadiers of the National Guards of Paris, was pleased to communicate this news to them.

*Paris, Feb. 12.*—M. Alfred de Montesquieu, Aid de-camp to the Prince of Neufchâtel, dispatched by his Majesty

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the Emperor, has brought to her Majesty the Empress the following news:

On the 11th of February, at day-break, the emperor having left Champaubert after the day of the 10th, pushed a corps towards Chalons, to keep in check the enemy's columns, who had thrown themselves on this side. With the rest of his army he took the road to Montmirail. A league beyond he met the corps of General Blucher, and after an action of two hours the whole of the enemy's army was overthrown. Never did our troops display more ardour. The enemy, every where broken, is completely routed; infantry, artillery, ammunition, all is in our power or overthrown. The results will be immense. The Russian army is destroyed. The emperor is extremely well, and we have lost no person of rank.

*Paris, Feb. 13.*—Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following accounts of the situation of the armies:

On the 12th of February, his Majesty followed up his successes. General Blucher endeavoured to gain Chateau Thierry. His troops were driven from position to position: a whole corps which had remained united, and which protected his retreat, was cut off. This rear guard was composed of four Russian battalions, three Prussian battalions, and three pieces of cannon. The general who commanded it was also taken. Our troops entered Chateau Thierry pell-mell with the enemy, and are pursuing on the road to Soissons, the wrecks of this army, which is in dreadful confusion. The results of to-day, the 12th, are 30 pieces of cannon, and an innumerable quantity of baggage-waggons. The number of prisoners was already 3000; more are brought in every moment. We have still two hours day-light. Among the prisoners are five or six generals, who are sent to Paris. It is believed that the General-in-Chief Sacken has been killed.

*Paris, Feb. 16.*—Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence from the army, to the 15th Feb. in the morning:

On the 15th, at three o'clock in the afternoon, the bridge of Chateau Thierry was repaired. The Duke of Treviso passed the Marne, and put himself in pursuit of the enemy, who, in dreadful disorder, appeared to be retiring upon Soissons and Rheims. General Blucher, commanding in chief all the army of Silesia, had constantly remained at Vertus during the three days in which his army was annihilated.

He collected 1200 men of the wrecks of General Assuffien's corps, beaten at Champ Aubert, which he joined to a Russian division of the corps of Langeron, arrived from Mayence, and commanded by Lieut-



General Ouroussoff. He was too weak to undertake any thing; but on the 13th he was joined by a Prussian Corps, from General Kleist, composed of four brigades. He then put himself at the head of these 20,000 men, and marched against the Duke of Ragusa, who still occupied Etoges. In the night between the 13th and 14th, not judging his forces sufficient to contend against the enemy, the Duke of Ragusa began his retreat, and leaned upon Montmirail, where he was at seven o'clock in the morning on the 14th.

The emperor set out the same day from Chateau Thierry, at four in the morning, and arrived at Montmirail at eight o'clock. He caused the enemy to be immediately attacked, who had just taken a position with the corps of his troops at the village of Vauchamp. The Duke of Ragusa attacked this village. General Grouchy, at the head of the cavalry, turned the enemy's right by the villages and the woods, and advanced a league beyond the enemy's position. While the village of Vauchamp was vigorously attacked, and defended in the same manner, taken and retaken several times, General Grouchy arrived in the rear of the enemy, surrounded and sabred three squares of the enemy, and drove the rest into the woods. At the same instant the emperor caused a charge to be made on our right by his four squadrons *de service*, commanded by M. La Biffé, Chef d'Escadron of the Guard. This charge was equally brilliant and successful. A square of 2000 men was broken and taken. All the cavalry of the guard then came in a full trot, and the enemy was pursued *l'epée dans les reins*. At two o'clock we were at the village of Fromentiers, and the enemy had lost 6000 men, taken prisoners, ten pair of colours, and three pieces of cannon.

The emperor ordered General Grouchy to advance to Champ-Aubert, a league in the rear of the enemy. In fact, the enemy continuing his retreat, arrived at this point at night-fall. He was then surrounded on every side, and would have been taken, if the bad condition of the roads had not prevented 12 pieces of light artillery from following General Grouchy's cavalry. However, though the night was obscure, three squares of his infantry were broken, killed, or taken, and the others briskly pursued as far as Etoges; the cavalry took also three pieces of cannon. The rear-guard was composed of the Russian division: it was attacked by the first marine regiment of the Duke of Ragusa with the bayonet, broken, and 1000 prisoners taken; among whom are Lieutenant-General Ouroussoff, who commanded it, and all the colonels. The results of this brilliant day are 10,000 prisoners, 10 pieces of cannon, 10 pair of colours, and a great many killed.

Our loss does not exceed 3 or 400 men,

killed or wounded, which is owing to the readiness with which the troops advanced to the enemy, and to the superiority of our cavalry, which induced him, as soon as he perceived it, to make his artillery retreat, so that he constantly moved under the grape-shot of sixty pieces of cannon, while out of the sixty pieces which he had he did not oppose above two or three to us.

The Prince of Neufchatel, the Grand Marshal of the Palace Count Bertrand, the Duke of Dantzic, and the Prince of Moskwa, were constantly at the head of the troops.

General Grouchy highly praises the divisions of cavalry St. Germain and Domere. The cavalry of the guard covered itself with glory. General Lion, of the guard, is slightly wounded. The Duke of Ragusa particularly mentions the 1st marine regiment. The rest of the infantry, both of the guard and the line, did not fire a shot.

Thus the Silesian army, composed of the Russian corps, of Sacken and Langeron, and the Prussian of Kleist and Yorck, 80,000 strong, has been in four days beaten, dispersed, annihilated without a general action, and without any loss proportioned to such great results.

The inhabitants assert, that of all that army, 10,000 men have not passed through Chateau Thierry, and they in the greatest disorder. A few days before they had seen it flourishing and full of boasting. General Yorck said, that ten howitzers would be sufficient to render him master of Paris. In going these troops only talked of Paris; on returning it was peace which they invoked.

One cannot form an idea of the excesses to which the Cossacks give themselves up; there are no vexations, cruelties, crimes, which those hordes of barbarians have not committed. The peasantry pursue them, track them in the woods like ferocious beasts; seize them and bring them wherever there are French troops. Yesterday they conducted more than 300 of them to Vieux Maisons. All those who hid themselves in the woods, to escape the conquerors, fall into their hands, and every instant augments the number of prisoners.

The people are exasperated to the highest degree. The enemy every where commits the most horrible excesses. All measures are taken for surrounding him on all sides, as soon as he retrogrades one step. Millions of arms wait only for the moment to raise themselves. The sacred territory which the enemy has violated will become a land of fire which will devour him.

The left wing of the Allied army continuing to push for Paris, Napoleon attacked them at Nangis on the 17th, and at Montereau on the 18th, repulsing them with loss. An English messenger from Lord Castlereagh has arrived this day,

the 24th, and brings an account that Swarzenburgh and Blücher are rallying between Chalons and Troyes; but that the negotiations are proceeding!

BRITISH GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS.

*Extract of a Dispatch from the Hon. Sir C. W. Stewart.*

*Chateau de Brienne, Feb. 2.*

I am gratified in being enabled to send your lordship a far better report of the details of the battle of La Rothiere, than if I had been so fortunate as to have been myself in the field.

Colonel Lowe's detail is so satisfactory, and so accurate, from his having had the advantage of being with Marshal Blücher in the advance during the whole day, that there is little in the official reports that have come in, which Col. Lowe has not already noticed.

If Marshal Blücher was not long since immortalized, this day would have crowned him in the annals of fame, for whatever were the apprehensions entertained by many for the result of the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg's attack on the right, your lordship will see, by Col. Lowe's report, the marshal steadily pursued the combination upon which the result of the day depended; this foresight, judgment, and decision, is done justice to by all the allied army. The Russian artillery are spoken of in the highest terms of praise; the ground was so covered with snow, and so deep, that they were obliged to leave half their guns in the rear, and by harnessing double teams to the other half, they contrived to bring them forward, and get a sufficient number into action.

The allies had about seventy or eighty thousand men in the battle; the other corps of the army, which were not enumerated in the report, were not up. The enemy are supposed to have had about the same strength.

The enemy's last attack on the village of La Rothiere was at two o'clock this morning; immediately after they seem to have commenced their retreat, passing the Aube river; they took up a very strong rear-guard position at Lesmont with their right, and extending behind the Voire.—Dispositions were made to attack it with the corps of the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg, and Generals Wrede and Gnilay, and there was a sharp fire all this morning on this spot, but the day was so very unfavourable, and the fall of snow so excessive, the troops could make no progress.

In the mean time Field-Marshal Prince Schwartzberg has made his arrangements for the pursuit of the enemy, who have retired on Vitry, Troyes, and Arcis.

*Dispatches from Lord Burghersh.*

*Bar sur Aubre, Feb. 2.*

MY LORD.—In continuation of my report of yesterday, I have this day to announce to your lordship the retreat of the

enemy from all his positions about Brienne, with the loss of seventy-three pieces of cannon, and about four thousand prisoners.

Bonaparte continued the action of yesterday with considerable obstinacy till towards twelve at night; his principal efforts were directed to the re-occupation of the village of La Rothiere; he directed himself the attack of the young guards upon that place, but was repulsed with considerable loss.

Baffled in the different attempts to regain the advantages he had lost, Bonaparte at last decided upon a retreat; his columns appear to have begun their movements to the rear about one in the morning; his rear-guard was however in occupation of the positions of Brienne at day-light.

The troops of the allies have universally fought with the most distinguished gallantry; they merit the gratitude and admiration of the world.

*Bar sur Seine, Feb. 6.*

I have the satisfaction of being able to report to your lordship that the advanced guard of General D'York made yesterday a successful attack upon the rear of Marshal Macdonald's army near La Chaussee, between Vitry and Chalons. Three cannon and several hundred prisoners were taken by the allies; the enemy was pursued on the roads to Chalons.

*Troyes, February 8, 1814.*

The important position and town of Troyes was yesterday taken possession of by the allies; the enemy retired from it the night preceding, and took his direction upon Nogent.

The number of roads leading from the different points of France, and uniting at Troyes, the resources of the place itself, with a population of thirty thousand inhabitants, render its occupation of the greatest importance.

The Prince Royal of Wirtemberg was the first who entered the town with his corps; on the day preceding he had turned the enemy's position near Ruvigni, and had taken possession of the village of Lanbrissel on his left.

I have the satisfaction of reporting to your lordship, that a detachment from the corps of General D'York, took possession of Vitry on the 5th.

General D'York, as I have already informed your lordship, attacked and defeated the rear-guard of the corps of Marshal Macdonald's army at Chaussee on the 5th. On the same day General D'York pursued the enemy to the gates of Chalons, and bombarded the town. Marshal Macdonald entered into a capitulation for the evacuation of the place, which he effected on the morning of the 6th, retiring with his army, composed of the corps under his immediate orders, and of those of Generals Sebastiani and Arigui, to the left bank of the Marne.



Chalons sur Saone has been captured by the Austrians; General Le Grand was assembling a French force at that place; the Prince of Hesse Hombourg directed it to be attacked, some guns were captured in the town. General Le Grand retired upon the road to Lyons, where Marshal Auge-reau has collected a force of about four thousand men.

General Bubna occupies an extent of country from near Grenoble on his left, by Bourg his centre, from the environs of Maçon on his right.

The advanced guard of General Wrede has this day followed the retreat of the enemy as far as Les Grauges, on the road to Nogent. Several hundred prisoners have been taken since the enemy evacuated the town of Troyes.

#### SWITZERLAND.

*Address of his Majesty the EMPEROR of RUSSIA to his Forces.*

*Basle, Feb. 1.*

"Soldiers!—Your courage and your discipline have brought you from the Oka to the Rhine, and the same qualities shall still lead you onward. Having now passed the Rhine, we have entered on a country against which we are to wage an obstinate war. Already have we delivered our native soil, and restored to freedom the greatest part of subjugated Europe; what yet remains to perfect that which we have undertaken is the acquisition of peace. Our desire is, that tranquillity may be regained by every nation, and that each State may be re-established in its former happy government; that in all countries the general welfare of the people, and the service of God, may be promoted, and that arts, manufactures, and commerce, may again flourish. This is our wish, and to attain it we have prolonged the war. When the enemy invaded our territories, his crimes occasioned to us much misery, but the wrath of God has visited him. Do not let us imitate his example, but let us forget the sufferings we have endured from his enmity, and extend towards him the hand of friendship and the voice of peace. The effulgence of Russian glory will be conspicuous in such a conquest over ourselves as well as our enemy. The religion that we cherish in our hearts commands us to forgive our enemies, and to do good to them that persecute us. Soldiers!—I am firmly persuaded, that by your proper behaviour in an enemy's country, you will gain the affections of those whom you conquer by your valour. Remember, that by temperance and discipline, and Christian love, you will best promote the end we have in view, which is universal peace. I am satisfied that you will dutifully obey all the regulations that shall be made for the direction of your conduct, since you must be convinced that they have for their motive,

both the general good and your own happiness."

Believing such to be the excellent sentiments of Alexander, how deeply is it to be deplored that he was induced to join Prussia in her attack on France in 1806, to obtain the cession of the King of England's Electorate of Hanover—which claim of Prussia was the cause of the French crossing the Rhine, and has since led to the deaths of nearly two millions of men in the field of battle, and to the ruin of many of the finest countries in Europe!

#### SPAIN.

The following has been published as an abstract of the contents of the treaty which Napoleon concluded with Ferdinand. It is dated Valency, Dec. 1<sup>st</sup>, 1813, and is comprised in fifteen articles. Some of them relate to the independence of Spain, and the restitution of Ferdinand. The places occupied by the French are to be restored in their present state.—Ferdinand engages to maintain the integrity of Spain in all her possessions, particularly in those of Port Mahon and Ceuta.—The English and French troops are to evacuate the Peninsula at the same time.—Napoleon and Ferdinand agree to maintain the maritime rights of Europe, as they were settled by the treaty of Utrecht, and as they existed in 1792.—All the Spaniards attached to Joseph are to be restored to their country.—The garrison of Pampeluna, together with all prisoners at Cadiz, Corunna, &c. to be restored.—Ferdinand to pay his father and mother thirty millions of rials annually; and at the death of the father, two millions of francs to be continued to the mother.—A treaty of commerce between France and Spain, similar to that which existed before 1792, to be concluded.

#### CANADA.

Dispatches have been this day received from Lieutenant General Sir C. Prevost, Bart. addressed to Earl Bathurst, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state.

*Head-quarters, Montreal, Dec. 12, 1813.*

MY LORD.—Having had the honour to report to your Lordship, on the 30th of October and the 15th of November last, the affairs which took place between his Majesty's forces and the American armies, led on by Major-General Hampton, and Major-General Wilkinson, I have now the satisfaction to inform your Lordship, that the signal defeats experienced by the enemy on the Chateaugay river, in Lower Canada, and near Chrysler's Farm, in Up-

per Canada, have relieved both Provinces from the pressure of the armies invading them, and have obliged the divisions of General Hampton and General Wilkinson to retire to their own territory, and seek for winter quarters, under circumstances so highly disadvantageous as to have produced in both of them discontent, desertion, and disease.

The well-timed appearance of a small regular force in General Wilkinson's front, which I had pushed forward from the Coiteau de Lac, to support and give confidence to the Glengarry and Stormont militia, very

shortly after the severe lesson his vanity had received from the corps of observation, operated so powerfully as to induce him to commence a precipitate retreat from our shore to St. Regis, and up the Salmon river, and to abandon his avowed project of passing his winter in Montreal.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE PRESTON.

The Gazette also contains Col. Murray's report to Major-Gen. Vincent, of his having taken possession of Fort George, at Niagara, on the 12th of December, 1813, without opposition.

## INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

*With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

A GENTLE thaw having in the beginning of this month brought vast masses of floating ice and snow down the Thames, the whole accumulated in one compact body, between London and Blackfriars bridges, so that on the return of the frost that part of the Thames became firm and united. In consequence, for many days, booths were erected on the ice, and thousands of people passed in all directions, and partook of the usual amusements of a fair. The separation of the masses, after a few days, occasioned some accidents, but fewer than might have been expected from the hardness of many, and the numerous interstices which always presented themselves between the ice. Above Blackfriars bridge, and below London bridge, there was no union of the masses.

About six o'clock on Saturday morning, the 12th, the vast pile of building of the Custom House was discovered to be on fire, and in a few hours it was totally consumed, together with all its contents, including books and papers of every description. About eight o'clock the fire had made such rapid progress, that all attempts to save the building were given up, and the firemen directed their attention to the warehouses opposite. About half-past nine an explosion of gun-powder took place, which was heard and felt ten miles. The fire continued to burn with unabated fury till the interior of the Custom House was consumed. Of the amount of property lost, no conjecture can be formed, but it must have been immense. Various causes are assigned as to the origin of this calamity, but there does not appear to be any reason to suppose that it was other than accidental. The first Custom House built in London, was in 1559; it was burnt down in 1718, and rebuilt the same year. We think it somewhat remarkable, that we should have presented our readers with a view of the new one in our last Magazine; and it so happens, that we had prepared a

view of the building for this month, which has since been adopted as a temporary Custom House, till the new one is finished.

### MARRIAGES.

At Thames Ditton, the Hon. and Rev. F. P. Bouverie, third son of the Earl of Radnor, to Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Sir R. J. Sullivan, bart. of Thames Ditton.

R. Best, of Mereworth, to Harriet Read, second daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. A. R. of the Madras establishment.

At Hammersmith Church, Mr. T. Matthews, of Bristol, to Miss King, of Hammersmith Terrace.

At West Clandon, W. Lane, esq. of Send, near Guildford, to Miss Pinion, of Clandon.

Mr. Long, jun. of Bisham Park, Berks, to Miss Westbrook, of Stubbings.

J. C. Herries, esq. the Commissary in Chief, to Miss S. Dorington, of Queens-square.

C. Kent, esq. of Fulham, to Miss Parmeter, of Burgh.

Lieut. C. S. Ricketts, R. N. to Miss Eliz. Sophia Aubry, only daughter of the late Col. T. A.

Mr. J. Gray, of Westham, brewer, to Lydia, youngest daughter of J. Shears, esq. of Kennington.

At Tottenham, G. P. Holt, esq. of that place, to Charlotte Elizabeth, second daughter of M. Wharton, esq. of Edmonton.

Mr. C. E. Burge, second son of G. B. esq. of Upper Clapton, to Miss Cockell, of Dalston.

R. Gooch, of Aldermanbury, M.D. to Sarah, third daughter of B. Travers, esq. of Shirley.

Mr. J. Chamberlin, of the Park, Peckham, to Miss K. F. Hayward, of Fingest House.

The Rev. W. Wodsworth, rector of St. Peter's, Sandwich, to Miss Barlow, daughter of S. B. esq. of Jermyn-street, St. James's.

Mr. Hewitt, esq. surgeon, of Norfolk-street,



street, Strand, to Miss M. Bryan, fourth daughter of Mr. W. Bryan, late of Hadlow, Mr. C. Barnes, of Hampton Wick, to Miss H. Jukes, of Mere.

The Rev. Henry Moore, nephew to the Marquis of Drogheda, to Lucy, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Currie, of Liverpool.

Archer Newton Pottel, esq. to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Thomas Atkinson, of Backbarrow.

Henry Peters, esq. eldest son of Henry P. esq. of Betchworth Castle, to Caroline Mary Susannah, daughter of J. Campbell, esq. of Liston-hall, master in chancery.

Capt. G. W. Willes, of his M.S. Bacchus, to A. E. Lacon, daughter of Sir E. L. of Yarmouth.

T. Clutterbuck, esq. of Bradford Leigh, to Henrietta, eldest daughter of David Ricardo, esq. of Upper Brooke-street.

W. L. Rogers, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Georgiana Louisa, eldest daughter of G. Daniell, esq. of Lincoln's Inn Fields.

C. Farebrother, esq. of Beaufort Buildings, to Miss Eliza Broadhurst, of Kensington.

Mr. Wall, of Turnham Green, to Miss Wells, of Hammersmith.

W. Dunn, esq. of the Stock Exchange, to Miss Pearson, of Haberdasher's Ho. Hoxton.

The Right Hon. Charles Arbutnot, M.P. to Miss Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Hon. Henry Fane.

The Right Hon. Thomas Wallace, M.P. to the Right Hon. Jane Viscountess Melville.

Mr. G. Latham, of his majesty's household, to Miss Charlotte Read, of Grosvenor Place.

John K. Powditch, esq. of Camberwell, to Miss Char. Hirst, of Chelsea.

#### DIED.

Aged 73, the Rev. Dr. Duncan, late minister of the Scots Church, Peter-street, Golden-square.

At Epsom, 64, J. S. Whiting, esq.

In Sackville-street, Mrs. Grant, wife of J. L. G. esq. of Farnborough Hill.

At Gloucester Terrace, Whitechapel 36, in consequence of her clothes taking fire, Mary, the wife of Mr. J. Ball.

Mrs. Hilliard, the wife of E. H. esq. of Cowley House, near Uxbridge.

In Mortimer-street, Mrs. Marcham, relict of the late Archbishop of York.

Aged 90, the Rev. P. Deary, vicar of Hurstborn Tarrants, Hants, and of Barbage, Wilts.

Aged 58, E. Williams, esq. of Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, Commissioner of Hackney Coaches, Hawkers, &c. and formerly major in the 52d regt.

Lady Maria Hamilton, eldest surviving daughter of the Marquis of Abercorn.

At Staines, Emma, the daughter of S. Atkins, esq.

At Twickenham, 50, Miss M. Wicks,

At Turnham-green, 78, Mrs. Stew, wife of T. S. esq.

At Sydenham, the Rev. W. Langford, D.D. one of the Canons of Windsor, and Fellow of Eton College.

In Green-street, 13, Margaret, youngest daughter of J. H. Durand, esq. of Woodcot Lodge.

At Mortlake, 84, C. King, esq.

In St. John's-place, Wandsworth Road, 33, Mr. R. Smith, late of Kingston.

At Chertsey, John Wightwick, jun. esq. sincerely lamented.

At Holyport, 69, Charles Bowra, esq. much respected in his neighbourhood.

Mr. Neale, of St. Paul's church-yard, 74, an eminent glass and china manufacturer.

Mr. W. Jacobs, of Portland-street, and Havering, Essex, 73.

Mrs. Dickey, widow of the late W. Dickey, esq. of Hendon, Middlesex, 71.

The Rev. B. Grisdale, D.D. chancellor of the diocese of Carlisle, rector of Calbeck and Bowness, and prebendary of Norwich, 68.

In Woodstock-street, the Rev. C. R. Herbert, rector of East Woodhay, brother to the late Earl of Carnarvon.

At Stratford-grove, Miss A. Hill.

At Fulham, 73, Mrs. Sharp, widow of the late W. Sharp, esq.

In Foley-place, at a very advanced age, General R. Dundas, colonel of the 8th regiment of foot, and governor of Duncannon Fort, Ireland.

In Cannon-row, Westminster, John Dawes, esq.

At Juniper Hall, Surrey, on the 26th of January last, 80, J. Worrell, esq. formerly of the island of Barbadoes.

W. Beckley, esq. late of Fort street, Spitalfields, and of Maryland Point, Essex, 68.

In South Andley-street, 78, the Rev. W. Garstang, 46 years one of the chaplains of the Portuguese Chapel Royal, in this country.

At Trevereux, Limpsfield, Mr. R. Sandiland, 75.

J. Smith, esq. eldest son of T. Smith, esq. of Stoke Newington, Middlesex. He had for some years been British Charge d'Affaires at Sardinia.

At East Peckham, the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, curate.

At Sudbury, near Harrow, 95, Mrs. J. Moore, of the Queen's household.

Mrs. Street, wife of Thomas Street, esq. and daughter of the late Rev. Archdeacon Riding.

In Gray's Inn, W. Lyon, esq.

In Saville-row, London, 71, General Sir T. Trigge, K.B. Lieutenant-general of the Ordnance.

In King's-square, Bristol, Richard Ivy-leaf, esq.

At Brighton, 84, Sir Richard Neave, bart. of Dagonam Park, a considerable and wealthy merchant, and many years a director of the Bank of England.

In Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, *James Neill* esq. one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the counties of Buckingham, Kent, Middlesex, and the city and liberty of Westminster, *Treasurer to the Society for the Relief of Persons confined for small Debts*, and a gentleman well known for his ACTIVE BENEVOLENCE in visiting all the prisons in this country, and doing every thing in his power to alleviate the distresses of their wretched inhabitants. We can speak of his worth in this respect, from personal knowledge, and can aver, that no man since HOWARD has, in attention to prisons, merited more highly the public esteem and gratitude. He doubtless did much good, and more may be expected to result from his labours; but he experienced many mortifications from the indifference of his contemporaries, or the universal corruption of the departments of the administration which he zealously laboured to reform. His experience proved, what required little proof, that no part of a stream can be pure which is muddy at the source.

In London-street, Fenchurch-street, 76, *Daniel Nantes*, esq.

At Kensington, *Frances, Relict of James Unwin*, esq. of Wotton Lodge.

At his lodgings in Oxford street, the benevolent *Francois Comte D'Albignac*, bishop of Angouleme, in France, and one of the almoners of Louis XVI. He emigrated to this country at the commencement of the French Revolution.

In Carmarthen-street, *Lieutenant-Colonel Aubrey*, formerly M.P. for Wallingford, and only brother of Sir J. Aubrey, bart. M.P. He was an inspecting field-officer for Oxfordshire, and one of the oldest majors in his Majesty's service, having been appointed to that rank the 7th of June, 1782. At the battle of Bunker's hill, in America, in 1775, he commanded a company in the 47th regiment of foot, and was one of the few officers present in that sanguinary action, who escaped without being wounded.

In the 22d year of her age, *Sarah*, the beloved wife of George Buckton, jun. of Doctor's Commons, proctor, to whom she was married only in August last. She possessed every virtue that adorns the good while living, and was loved by all who knew her: and dead, she is by all sincerely, though unavailingly, deplored:—"Remove that plant to a soil more congenial for it."

In Bernard-street, of an apoplectic fit, *Francis Rivers*, esq. of Spring Gardens.

*John Wightwick*, jun. esq. of the Inner Temple, and younger son of John Wightwick, esq. of Sandgate, near Chertsey.

*Major O'Neil*, of the 9th regiment, and assistant quarter-master general to the forces.

In Belgrave-place, 82, *Alex. Yeates*, esq.

In Somerset-street, 63, *Thomas Greenwood Fothergill*, esq.

In Austin Friars, *Dr. William Scott*, late of the army medical establishment.

In Smith's Square West, 39, *Mr. Archibald Mac Gougan*, late of the *Caroline* and *Doris* frigates.

*James Phillipson*, esq. of Owen's-place, Islington.

At his chambers, Clifford's Inn, *John Whitfield*, esq. many years a performer on the London theatres, and though not the first in the mimic art, was always respectable, and through life was esteemed in the character of an honest man.

In Alfred-place, Bedford-square, *Wm. Alexander*, esq. late of the island of St. Vincent's.

In Jermyn-street, 60, *W. Cooper*, esq. He had filled a situation in the Excise Office between 40 and 50 years.

In Portman Place, Paddington, *Mr. Widding*, of New Bond-street.

Suddenly, 64, *Mr. T. Willett*, of Penton Place, Walworth.

*Anna Maria*, eldest daughter of the Bishop of Sodor and Mann.

In Cannon-row, Westminster, *John Dawes*, esq.

At Kensington, *Frances*, wife of F. Magniac, esq.

In St. James's Place, 34, *Eliza*, the wife of W. Dacres Adams, esq.

Aged 64, *Mrs. Hooper*, relict of the late Jas. H. esq. of Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, whose death we noticed in our last.

Aged 80, *Mr. Peter Vincent*, of Wardour-street, Soho.

*Mrs. Mendoz*, of Ham Place, Sloane-street, Chelsea.

*Mrs. Eliz. Lavenu*, wife of Mr. L. L. music-seller, New Bond-street.

At his son's, Grafton-street, 66, *Mr. C. Ray*, of Wigton.

At Park Place, Camberwell Grove, sincerely lamented by her family and friends, 65, *Mrs. Barber*, the wife of Mr. B.

At Clapham, 22, *Mr. Samuel Archdale Beddoma*.

At an advanced age, *Mrs. Ray*, of Russell House, Streatham.

*Harriett*, wife of Henry Richmond, esq. at his house in John-street, Bedford-row.

*Miss Clarke*, only daughter of the late Esma C. esq. of Sadler's Hall.

In Jubilee Place, Chelsea, *Geo. Feagan*, esq. many years second clerk in the Secretary's Office, Chelsea Hospital.

*Mrs. Fleming*, wife of Richard F. esq. of the Terrace, Tottenham Court Road.

At her house in St. James's Place, the Countess of Lacan, mother to the present Countess of Spencer.

At Brighton, *Mrs. Bearcroft*, widow of the late Hon. Edward Bearcroft, chief justice of Chester.

At Pimlico, *Mr. William Stukeman*.



42, Ann, the wife of William Martin Carter, of Bermondsey.

Mrs. Martha Wicks, of Twickenham.

At Chelsea, Mr. J. P. L'jeune.

85, Mrs. Ann Parker, last surviving daughter of Sir Henry John Parker, bart.

80, Mr. Thomas Cooper, in Jernyn street, St. James's.

Mr. Thomas Harrison, of St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill.

John Lee, esq. of Chancery lane.

Samuel Hooker, esq. of Thurlow-place, Hackney Road.

75, Mr. William Harvest, Paradise Row, Chelsea.

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

### NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

**D**URING the late sale of soup at the soup kitchen, from the 1st day of June, 1812, to the 21st day of May, 1813, the quantity of soup sold at the reduced price of one penny per quart, being about two thirds loss on each quart, was, quarts 157,814½; the amount of monies received was 657l. 11s. 2½d.; the amount of the first subscription was 584l. 16s., and of the second subscription 584l. 5s. 1d., making a total of monies subscribed of 1169l. 1s. 1d.: and the total amount of disbursements by the soup kitchen was 1809l. 3s. 6½d.

The frost was so intense at Newcastle, that Fahrenheit's thermometer, on the town moor, was 14 degrees below the freezing point; and in a garden at Ravensworth it was at 18. At York it was 28 degrees below the freezing point.

The River Tyne was long frozen both above and below the bridge. It will be a memorable circumstance that so large and rapid a river should have been frozen to the thickness of 20 inches; and the Antiquarian Society of Newcastle have recorded the event on vellum. Gambols were exhibited in every form on the ice.

A grand mausoleum is to be erected by public subscription over the remains of Burns, in St. Michael's Church-yard, Dumfries, and a meeting was lately held to promote the object, at which General Duntop, M.P. presided—and the Rev. Henry Duncan, of Rothwell, and Mr. W. Grierson, of Dumfries, were appointed treasurers to the committee. As soon as the design is settled, we hope to be enabled to introduce a representation of it to our readers.

The deaths in the parish of Tynemouth, since last Christmas day, have amounted to above a hundred. Many of the deceased had reached from 60 to 70 years and upwards. One woman, named Eleanor Gibson, of Whitley, had attained 108 years.—*Tyne Mercury, Feb. 1.*

**Married.]** At Monkwearmouth, Thomas Bailey, esq. to Maria, daughter of Mr. W. Moody.

At Stockton, Mr. W. Fair, to the daughter of John Jackson, esq.

At Heworth, G. W. Aylmer, esq. to Henrietta, second daughter of the late Henry Ellison, esq. of Hebburn-hall.

Mr. T. Pierse, to the daughter of the late R. Surtees, esq.

Mr. Jas. P. Proctor, of Newcastle, to Miss Ismay, of Elswick Cottage, daughter of the late Thomas I. esq. of Heworth.

Mr. T. Cutforth, of Newcastle, to Miss Bragg, of Hawkshead.

Mr. Moon, of Darlington, bookseller, to Mrs. Moody.

Capt. J. Walker, of the George, to Miss Forrest, of Bollilohpe House.

At South Shields, Mr. Henry Kenble, manager of the theatre, to Miss Freese.

Mr. Jas. Richardby, to Miss Eliz. Barrett, both of Durham.

**Died.]** At Newcastle, Mr. Murdock, of Percy-street.—16, of typhus, Robt. Peasecod.—73, Mrs. Brunting.—66, Mr. Jacob Ord, of the Exchange News room.—Mr. Jon. Hilton.—52, Mr. T. Potts, of Pandon Bank.—23, Mr. Geo. Gladstone.—Mrs. Mason, Gallowgate.—78, Mrs. Hannah Burdon, of Pilgrim-street.—60, Mr. Thos. Murnay.—21, Mr. Thomas Curry.—29, of the small-pox, and one of many fatal cases, John Bannett.—Mrs. Jane Swainston.—62, Mrs. Ann Barns, of Gateshead.—26, Mrs. Anderson, of Mosley-street.—70, Mrs. Dor. Pettie.—36, Mrs. Dewar.—26, Miss M. Cameron.—Mr. R. Hill.—Mrs. Easterby, of Kenton Cottage.—74, Mr. Geo. Marshall, of Gateshead.—56, Mrs. E. Sanderson.—Mr. T. Leybourn, of Gateshead.—47, Mrs. Vickers.—Miss M. Wooler, of Gateshead.

At Sunderland, Mrs. Sarah Cooke.—Mr. W. Spinks.—Mr. Andrew Young, ship-chandler.—Capt. S. Frost.—99, Mr. W. Brown.

At Durham, 98, Mrs. Jane Winter.—89, Mrs. Ann Croft.—91, Mr. John Vasey.—37, Mr. Geo. Mensforth.—82, Mr. W. Pringle.—96, Mrs. Is. Todd.—Mrs. Hopson, of Sadler-street.—61, Mrs. Is. Mangham.—40, Mrs. Mary Bailes.—77, Mrs. C. Gasgoine.—46, Major Gayer.—57, Mr. M. Dunn.—33, Mr. Geo. Bacon, solicitor.

At Stockton, 57, Mrs. Sutton, wife of Geo. S. esq. a woman of the rarest qualities of heart and mind.—Mrs. Wright.—Mrs. Lumley, of York.

At South Shields, 46, Mrs. Waller.—46, Mrs. Moffat.—36, Mr. Moses Greenwell.—Suddenly, Mr. W. Craigie.—88, Mr. R. Stewart.

Stewart.—26, Mr. John Ingcoe.—54, Mrs. Reid.—15, Miss Thompson, in consequence of omitting to tie down when her cloaths had caught fire.—77, Mrs. Jane Cradace.—Mr. Davis, police surveyor.

At Alnwick, 48, Mrs. Bider.—75, Jane Summers; also, 42, Jane Humbley, both in consequence of not lying down when their cloaths had caught fire.—38, Mrs. M<sup>r</sup> Arthur.—68, Mr. John Embleton.—34, Mrs. Young.—69, Mr. John Reveley.—57, Mrs. Jane Mossop, late of Brighton.

At Bishopwearmouth, 98, Mrs. Kelsey.—31, Mrs. Isabella Maga.—Mrs. Smitton.—Lieut. Liddel, R.N.—76, Mrs. Baker.—At Warkworth, 91, the relict of Richard Richard Clutterbuck, esq.—At the Ouseburn, 64, the Rev. Joseph Ireland, 16 years curate of North Shields and Tynewood, and 23 at Wallsend.—At Causey Park, 56, Mr. Thomas English.—42, the wife of Mr. Matthew Robertson.—At Yarm, 86, the widow of the Rev. George Bramwell, rector of Hurworth.—At Hexham, 80, Mr. Hugh Batey.—At Startford, 100, the widow of Mr. George Hodgson, farmer.—82, the widow of Mr. Thomas Clark, of Simonside.—42, the wife of Mr. Matthew Robertson, of the North Shore.—At Hexham, Mr. John Forster.—75, John Berwick, of Audenshaw, wounded at the battle of Minden.—At Tweedmouth, 79, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. W. Hobkirk.—65, Mrs. Ann Mills, of Howdon Pans.—At Cowpen, 73, Ann, wife of Mr. Joseph Swan.—At Beltingham, 44, George Ridley, esq. much regretted.—At Tweedmouth, Mr. James Addison, schoolmaster.—At Shadforth, near Durham, 78, Mr. John Humble.—At Tweedmouth, James Robinson, commonly called *Jemmy Dumps*, 94, an eccentric character.—At Wooler, 31, Mr. James Ormiston.—At East Field, 80, Mr. Robert Hutchinson, last surviving officer of the Durham Old Militia.—At Morpeth, 87, Mr. Thomas Reed.—At Akeld House, near Wooler, the widow of the late Matthew Culley, esq. deeply regretted.—57, Mr. John Nesbit, at the Lea, near Easington.—At Claypeth, 19, Mary, daughter of the late James Young.—The wife of Mr. Horne, master of the Wearmouth Bridge inn, Claypeth.—At Tweedmouth, 58, the Rev. William Hall.—At West Ord, Mrs. George Grey.—At Cornhill, Mr. Thomas Cleghorn, merchant.—At Bamburgh, 74, Mr. John Dods.

At Ochiltree, 80, Helen & Marian Patrick, twin sisters; there were 36 hours between their births, and exactly the same distance between their deaths.—At Swarland East House, 57, Mr. G. H. Watson.—At Lowpark, 64, Mrs. Davison, formerly of Hindhaugh.—Near Woodhorn, 68, Mr. William Chapman.—At Morpeth, Mr. Thomas Reed, 87.—At Belford, Mr. Henry Steel, 63.—Mrs. Jane Stobbs, of the post-office at Hartlepool, 75.—Mr. John Tweddell, 61, well known in the county of Durham.

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for the singularity of his dress, and other eccentricities.—Mr. John Brignell, of Hartlepool, 77.—At Saley, 66, Mr. John Nicholson.—At Whitley Hall, 94, Mr. Robert Bonner, of Jervaux Abbey.—At Dukesfield, 81, the widow of Mr. Westgarth.—At Saley East Woodfoot, 82, Mr. Joseph Dobbinson.—At Newbiggin, near Lancheater, Mr. John Bierly, 84.—At Langley Park, Ann, wife of Mr. Robert Taylor, of Notsley, 45.—23, William, son of George Huntley, of Heworth Shore.—At Low Flatworth Farm House, Daniel Revely, many years principal hind to the owners of Percy Main Colliery.—At Twinchburn, the wife of Mr. William Richmond.—At Benton House, the wife of William Clarke, esq. 40.—At Newbiggin, the wife of Bryan Harrison, esq. 49.—At Horsley, Margaret, second daughter of Mr. S. Dobson, 23.—At Hexham, Mrs. Sarah Murray, 91.—Mrs. Jane Chester, 100.—Elizabeth Taylor, 109.—25, the wife of Mr. Ralph Millener, of Barnardcastle.—The wife of Mr. Samuel Parker, of Winlaton, 69.

#### CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

A martin last year fixed her nest directly over the window of the inn at Rampside, in Low Furness. After her young were hatched, she became a very troublesome visitant, by throwing the cleansings of her nest upon the window sill. The servant girl, with more attention to cleanliness than humanity, removed the inconvenience by destroying the nest with a broom. The young birds fell to the ground of course, which were placed upon the window sill from motives of compassion: in the mean time, the parents collected a great number of their own species, who quickly built a second nest, sufficient for the reception of the distressed family, and the young were safely conveyed to their new lodgings by the parents and their assistants.—(*Westmoreland Advertiser*.)

During the late frost, Derwent Lake was frozen over for six weeks.

The bats also were driven by cold from their more exposed retreats near Kendal, and flew about in quest of better shelter.

A great mortality, particularly among the aged, took place in all the northern counties during the late severe weather. At Penrith it extended to children, and chiefly to young boys.

An ingenious mechanic in Kendal has invented a loom for weaving carpets, the principal parts of which are on an entire new construction, and it possesses several advantages over the common loom. It has neither tail-cords, flops, nor pullies, and takes up only two-thirds of the room that is required for one on the old plan. The principal object is to save time in changing patterns.

*Married.*] Mr. George Buckham, of Whitehaven, to Miss E. Bargett, of Little Salkeld.—Mr. John Ivison, of Dick's



Gate, to Miss C. Bell, of Goose Pond. — Richard Wordsworth, esq. of Sockbridge, near Penrith, to Miss Jane Westmoreland, of Huntsonby.

At Wigton, Major Yates, to Miss Mary Matthews, of Wigton Hall.

Died.] At Kendal, 77, John Hogarth, esq.—19, Mrs. E. Kilner.—24, Mrs. M. Kidd.—34, Mr. Miles Atkinson.—79, Mr. James Collier.—72, Mr. W. Miller, dealer in old books.—Mrs. Lewis.—27, Mr. Robert Wilson.—102, *Mary Gilpin*.—65, Mrs. Jane Smith.

At Penrith, 63, Mrs. Ann Soulby, wife of Mr. S. an eminent bookseller.—53, Mrs. Wiseman.—82, Mrs. M. Atkinson.—90, Mrs. Jane Hindson.—75, Mrs. Braithwaite, deservedly lamented.—82, Mrs. Grace Carr.—52, Mrs. Grace Jackson.—Mrs. Jane Andrews.

At Longmarton, 17, Mr. John Atkinson. —At Whittington, 90, Mrs. F. Dixon.—At Ravenstonedale, 72, Mrs. M. Howgill.—90, Mrs. M. Hunter.—33, Mr. John Robinson, frozen to death.—At Kirkland, 79, Mrs. Agnes Nelson.—55, Mrs. M. Preston.

At Carlisle, 82, Miss Polly Polts, and a few days after Miss Nancy Polts, sisters of Major Polts.—82, Mr. John Pears.—79, Mr. Eneas McMillen.—72, Mrs. E. Hodson.—56, Mr. T. Barry.—38, Mrs. M. Lenox.—63, The Rev. Browne Grisdale, D.D. chancellor of that diocese, rector of Caldbeck and Bowness, and prebendary of Norwich.—70, Mrs. Dalton, relict of George D. esq.—83, Mrs. Jackson.—74, Mr. Robert Nanson.—Advanced in years, Mrs. Wilson.—78, Mrs. M. Weir.—At Burrells, Mrs. Sarah Ellison.—At Unthank, in the room in which she was born, Mrs. Cowper, 94, deservedly regretted.—At Gregg Hall, 38, Miss Clark, an exemplary character.—At Askham, Mr. Robert Swainson, an ingenious mechanic.—At Kirkby Stephen, 86, Mr. T. Mason.—87, Mrs. Ann Collin.—80, Mr. John Rudd.—30, Mrs. Mary Gill.—66, Mrs. Agnes Thompson.

At Keswick, 85, Mr. Daniel Dunglison.—70, Mr. John Tolson.—Mr. Isaac Edmundson.—87, Mr. Timothy Stanley, of Shundrak.—At the Oaks, near Carlisle, William Blamire, esq. M.D. a local patriot and blessing to his neighbourhood.—At Cockermouth, 67, John Bowe, esq.—Mrs. M. Black.—30, Mr. T. Tiffin.—58, Mrs. A. Johnson.—74, Mr. John Mark.—62, Mr. John Barton.—85, Mrs. Ann Armstrong.—55, Mrs. F. Pearson.—65, Mrs. M. Willis.

At Wigton, 25, Miss Ann Stagg.—74, Mrs. M. Young.—86, Mrs. Ann Waite.—72, Mrs. Ann How.—77, Mr. H. M'Alpin.—70, Mr. P. Robinson.—58, Mrs. M. Cooke.—74, Mrs. M. Mickle.—Mr. Pratt.—80, Mrs. Sarah Birbeck.—At Whitehaven, 98, Mrs. F. Williamson.—Mrs. E.

Robinson.—Captain B. King.—Mr. T. Fisher.—64, Mrs. Dixon.—99, Mr. John Fox.—82, Mr. George Rooke.—89, Mrs. Steele.—Mrs. Murthwaite.—Mrs. M. Wilson.—90, Mrs. Hodson.—Mrs. Brownrigg.—Mrs. Turnb II.—At Workington, 65, Mrs. E. Smithson.—Mrs. Mawson.—71, Mrs. Hetherington.

#### YORKSHIRE.

A circular letter from the post-office to the different post-masters in the country, recommended a machine called a *snow-plough*, for clearing the roads. This machine, which is made by a few boards in the form of a wedge, was first used some years ago at Wampole, by Mr. Wm. Oswald, bailiff to the Earl of Hardwicke. From the madness of the winters since that time, it has not since been used, but during the late obstruction of the roads by the drifted snow, these machines have been sent by his lordship, in various directions on the public roads, with the best success.

A plan is projected for bringing up the navigation to Sheffield, and when the different branches of it are executed and the junction formed, there will then be a communication through Sheffield with the Mersey, the Trent, and the Humber.

It appears that the most beneficial effects have resulted from the establishment of a house of recovery for fever patients at Leeds. In one hundred cases of typhus in and near Leeds in 1813, only two instances occurred of a second individual of the family being attacked on the first being instantly removed. In 1802, when fevers were produced from the same causes that are likely to operate at present, viz. scarcity and high price of provisions, and want of clothing, 450 new cases of fever appeared in two months.

At Croft House, near Bradford, at nine o'clock on the 17th of January, the thermometer fell to 3° of Fahrenheit, or 29° below the freezing point; at one, on the same morning, in the botanic garden at Hull, it fell to 8°.

We are sorry to see notices of improper management in the late Lunatic Asylum at York. How great is the contrast afforded by the *Bethnal* in that city! Of this latter establishment we wish to receive an account from some correspondent.

Married.] Joseph Hudson, esq. of Hardwick Hall, to Mrs. White, of Sheffield.

At Hull, Capt. T. Faunt, to Miss Sus. Ker.

Mr. Geo. Stansfield, of Bradford, to Miss Anna Micklethwait, of New Laith's Grange.

Mr. W. Walker, to Miss E. Lancaster, both of Huddersfield.

Mr. R. Carr, of Stackhouse, to Miss A. Forster, of Settle.

Mr. J. Carr, of Kiddle-lane, to Miss Cullingworth, of Stank House.

Mr. W. Pullen, of Bradford, to Miss Waddington, of Stubbings.

The Rev. R. H. West, to Miss L. F. Verelst, of Aston.

Benj. Holland, esq. of Hull, to Miss Ross.

Mr. Wm. Craven, of Rossy, to Miss Plummer, of Kilwick Percy.

Mr. W. Ponsbury, of Burnby, to Miss Snowdon, of Kirk Deighton.

*Dead.*] At York, Margaret Buckley, by omitting to lie down when her clothes had caught fire.—Mrs. Wrigley.—67, Lieut.-Col. John Rigault.—93, Robt. Bishoprick, esq. an eminent surgeon and beloved character.—72, Mrs. Dobson, wife of R.D. esq.—38, Mr. W. Batty Fossbridge.—Mr. G. Mitchelson.—Mr. W. Wayre.

At Huggate, 104, Mrs. Ann Calton, a very industrious poor woman: servant in the Carlisle family at the time of George II.'s coronation. She possessed a remarkably retentive memory, was able to walk about till within a week of her death, and retained her faculties to the last.

At Nether Bradford, near Sheffield, Mr. W. Earnshaw; he was caught by the fly-wheel of his own corn-mill and drawn among the works, by which both his legs were torn off.

At Leeds, Mrs. Valey.—45, Mr. Tim. Greenwood.—78, Mrs. Theaker.—22, Miss H. B. Stanley.—74, Mrs. M. Bennet.—Mr. E. Ward.—49, suddenly, Mr. Joseph Dickenson, merchant.—66, Mrs. Porter.—82, Mrs. Briggs.—Mrs. Sherbrooke.—Mr. Jos. Randall, in London.—51, Mr. John Riley.—69, Mr. Jos. Linsley, master of the workhouse; in which station he maintained an exemplary character.—29, Mr. Glover, surgeon.—71, Mr. Henry Cooper.—Mr. Thos. Burrell.—Mr. Prince, rope-maker.

At Hull, 54, Mr. John Shields.—70, Mrs. H. Hopper.—Mrs. Denton, wife of J. D. esq.—Mrs. Wheldon.—84, Mrs. Corbett.—Mr. R. Taylor, of Chapel-lane. 74, Mr. S. Beilby.—37, Mr. Henry Gill, surgeon.—67, Mrs. M. Ponton.—48, Mr. John Edge.—48, Mr. John Green.—40, Mr. Geo. Stevin.

At Sheffield, 48, Mrs. Boothby, of West Grove.—25, Mr. William Wheatcroft, under master of the grammar-school.—68, Mr. Jos. Barnsley.—53, Miss Buxton, of Sycamore-street.

At Barnsley, 89, Mrs. Hargrave.—59, Mr. W. Shaw, botanist.

At Bradford, Mr. John Bell.

At Pontefract, 65, Mrs. Lodge.—73, Mr. John Secker.

At Doncaster, 26, Lieut. Benj. Stringer.

At Huddersfield, 74, Jos. Ingham, esq. of Blake Hall.—Mrs. Knowlson.—23, Mr. John Ledger.—Mr. Skilbeck, frozen to death while on his way to Tadcaster.

At Beverley, 82, Mrs. Clark.

At Wakefield, 27, Mr. J. Buckfront,

Jun.—85, Henry Peterson, esq. a Dutch exile.—Mrs. Rusher.

At Walton, 20, Miss F. Wright, a young lady of extraordinary genius and endowments, and mistress of several languages, ancient and modern.

At Halifax, Mrs. Walsh.—Mr. W. Brook.—71, Mrs. Ramsden.—Mrs. Scholefield.

At Scarborough, 78, Mr. Beilby, organist.—103, Mr. Bart. Johnson, an eminent musician and good man.—78, Mrs. Vickerman.—59, John Fox, esq.

At Whithby, 84, Mr. H. Barrick.—72, Mr. W. Oxley.

At Hedon, 73, Joseph Ellard Burnstall, esq.—Mr. John Lovel, sen. of Scampton.—Mrs. Clowes, relict of Samuel C. esq. of Spretborough.—Mrs. Wright, widow of the late Mr. David W. of Balsham, in Holderness, found starved to death near Ridgmont.—Mr. Poole, of Lascelles Hall.—Mrs. Hanson, of Lockwood.—In consequence of a fall from his horse, Mr. Benjamin Williamson, of Cleckheaton.—At Sutton Hall, Mr. James Luffus.—At Bridlington Quay, 70, Mr. Wilkinson.—At Richmond, 37, Sarah, wife of Rob. Jaques, esq.—75, Mr. Ellison, tanner, of Newland.—At Welton, 77, Mrs. Barrow.—Mr. Robinson, of South Park, near Hedon.—Mr. John Lovel, sen. of Scampton.—At Pickering, 75, Mr. Wm. Dennis.—91, Mrs. Hardy, of Newton Garth.—68, Mrs. Dunlin, of Kirk-Ella.—At Ashover, 54, Wm. Milnes, esq.—87, the Rev. C. Knowlton, justice of peace for the west-riding, and rector of Keighley for upwards of sixty years.—Mr. John Wade, of Woodhouse.—Mr. James Anderson, of Manningham.—At Cowcliffe, Miss Macauley, of Manchester.—At Rough Lee, near Colne, Mr. Saul Dyson.—74, Mr. Samuel Jackson, of Brumfit.—At Hunslet, 75, Mrs. Sarah Lee.—Same place, 43, Mrs. Elizabeth Rogers.—Mr. John Thompson, of Hunslet Hall.—25, Miss Ann Farrar, of Mirfield.—Mr. Job Sykes, manufacturer, of Rastrick, near Huddersfield.—59, Mr. Joseph Rayner, of Clifton, card-maker.—At Selby, 67, Mrs. Darley, relict of Henry D. esq. late of Aldby Park.—69, Mr. John Robinson, of Idle.

Greatly regretted, the Rev. Croxton Johnson, rector of Wilmslow, and Fellow of the Collegiate Church, in Manchester.

At Meltham, Mr. John Siddall.—At Black-Moor-Foot, Mr. Richard Britton.—82, Mrs. Heath, of Thorp-Arch.—84, Mr. Edw. Hardisty, of Little Woodhouse.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Crosby, wife of Mr. Joseph C. sen. of Hunslet.—At Frizinghall, near Bradford, 60, Mr. Richard Hargreaves; distinguished for his strong and cultivated mind.—Mr. Husband, of Hedroyd Hall, found frozen to death.—At Gainford, Mrs. Sandys, the lady of Edwin S. esq.—At Barwick-in-Elmet, 82, John



Phillips, esq. late of Addingham.—78, Mr. Richard Anderson, of Preston.

At the Canal Warehouse, Skipton, Mrs. Mawson, wife of Mr. John M. burnt to death, leaving six small children to lament her loss.

At Cottam-on-the-Wolds, R. Knowsley, esq.—Mr. Charles Eastwood, of Dalton Mills.—At Wentworth, Mr. Robt. Palfreeman.—At Malton, 76, John Burkitt, esq. much esteemed in a large circle.

#### LANCASHIRE.

Lavinia Robinson, one of the daughters of the late William R. of Manchester, wire-worker, was, on the evening of Thursday, the 16th day of December, left in the company of a gentleman (to whom she was on the point of marriage) in the parlour of her sister's house, in Bridge-street, Manchester, after her sister (who was unwell) had retired to rest. In the morning it was discovered that she had not been in bed, and a note, purporting to be her hand-writing, was found in the parlour, from which there was reason to fear that she was no longer living. Public anxiety, which was raised to a high pitch in regard to her fate, at length met with a melancholy termination in a discovery of the body on Monday, the 7th of February, on the banks of the Irwell. On Tuesday the 8th, an inquisition was held before the coroner's jury, touching her death; and, after an investigation of two days, the verdict was as follows:—*"That the said Lavinia Robinson was found drowned in the river Irwell; but how, or by what means, she came into the water of the said river, no evidence appeared to the jurors."*

—Thus, says the *Manchester Gazette*, one of the most virtuous of the sex, a young lady possessing superior mental accomplishments, with a person lovely as her mind, and of the most fascinating manners, is lost to her family, friends, and society. Her compositions, both in prose and verse, breathed throughout the purest sentiments of religion and virtue, and prove her to have had a warm and affectionate heart, great vivacity, and an uncommon playfulness of disposition.—The following is a copy of the original note which was found on the table in the room where Lavinia and her assumed lover were left, on the 16th of December:—*"With my dying breath I attest myself innocent of the crime laid to my charge! Adieu! God bless you all! I can't outlive his suspicion!"*—It appeared from the evidence, that the family disbelieved the note to be the hand-writing of their sister; and a gentleman, who was acquainted with the assumed lover's hand-writing, did not believe it to be his. It also appeared in evidence, that this lover had accused Lavinia with a want of chastity, and in the truth of which he persisted on the inquest, and gave in a written document, in which he thus expressed

himself:—"I ventured upon the desperate alternative of being convinced of her virtue before marriage. On Thursday evening, December 16th, I discovered, with horror, that my fears were realized; I immediately taxed her with it: in answer to which, she asserted her innocence with considerable vehemence." The high sense of honour and character of the amiable young lady, coupled with the clear and satisfactory testimony of the surgeons, (who examined the body at the request of the coroner,) preclude the possibility of the least truth in the accusation of this person. In the case of an individual, feeling and sympathy were never more highly wrought. Her remains were interred in St. John's Church-yard, amidst the sighs and tears of hundreds of sympathising spectators.

The *Committee for bettering the condition of the Poor of Liverpool* issued, during the late inclement season, a large and timely supply of excellent rice, meat, &c. which were sold at little more than half the cost price. Tickets entitling the bearer to receive this nourishing food were sold, and the charitably inclined dispensed these tickets instead of money. The *Strangers' Friend Society* has, according to its custom, afforded relief of the most substantial and vital nature, to a great variety of objects in a deplorable state of wretchedness. This excellent institution has, within the last four weeks, distributed (in small portions) upwards of one hundred pounds in cash; clothing and blankets to the amount of fifty pounds; and 12,000 quarts of rice soup, purchased from the soup shops.

Nearly four hundred of the friends of MR. CANNING lately partook of a dinner at the Liverpool Arms Hotel, where a large room was fitted up with great elegance and taste. JOHN BOLTON, esq. was in the chair, and after the usual loyal toasts, he gave the health of Mr. Canning, who returned thanks in a speech, in which an entire political fabric was fantastically raised on the basis of his own imagination; and in which the plainest facts in modern history were reversed to suit a favourite and mischievous hypothesis. To relish the beauties of Mr. Canning's eloquence, it is necessary that a man should believe every thing that has not happened, and disbelieve every thing that has happened. Nothing could be more able if his premises were true; or, being true, were relevant—but it so happens, in regard to this ingenious orator, not only that his premises are visionary, but that, if founded on reality, they would have no relevancy to his conclusions. He is, in fact, a friend to this wide-spread and devastating war, for causes which exist only in his own heated imagination; and which, if they could be proved to have existence, would then be found to be no just, legitimate, or political

politic causes for war! For example, Mr. C. insinuates to his constituents, that after the Peace of Amiens, the French government, and its agents, and newspapers, loaded the English government with every species of opprobrium—that the French government refused to execute the stipulations of the treaty of Amiens—that it required the English government to evacuate certain countries previously conquered, about which no provision was made in the treaty, before it would execute the stipulations contained in the treaty—that it publicly charged the English government with designs on its independence, and made open preparations for war, under the pretext that those designs really existed—that it countenanced the most flagitious falsehoods against our sovereign, and on a refutation being published, demanded satisfaction for the publication of such refutation—that it determined on war owing to a minister out of place bullying one who was in place for keeping any terms with England—that it ordered its ambassador to leave London, provided certain concessions at variance with the treaty of Amiens, were not made by a certain hour—that its ambassador refused to make the said demand in writing—that before any declaration of war it seized the ships of England on the high seas—that because England, in retaliation, seized all Frenchmen within its power on land, France has since refused an exchange of prisoners, on the ground that the Frenchmen which were seized on land should not be set off against the Englishmen who at the same time were seized at sea—that France has since excited all the nations of Europe to make war on England, and has paid them large subsidies for that purpose—that because England repelled and overthrew those nations, France now charges England with the aggression, with inordinate ambition, and with want of public faith—that France having, during peace with Spain, captured three Spanish treasure ships, and blown up the crew and passengers of one of them, entangled Spain in a war, for the purpose of resenting so unparalleled an aggression—that all the consequences of that and all wars, begun or excited by France, rest therefore on the French government, which is accountable for them at the bar of humanity—that France laid claims to the sovereignty of Hanover, and sought to annex it to France—that Prussia, for opposing such claim, was attacked by France, and conquered—that Russia joined Prussia in resisting the ambitious claims of France on Hanover, but, having lost all its armies, was obliged to submit to a peace at Tilsit, in which France robbed Russia of many fine provinces—that after Russia and other powers had established the independence of Po-

land, France overturned its government, and extinguished it as a nation—that although Russia respected the terms of the treaty of Tilsit, and made no preparations to renew the war, France prepared to invade Russia—that to avoid the evils of an invasion, the Russian government sent several officers of state to the headquarters of the emperor of France, to negotiate a peace, but they were refused access even to the French secretary of state—that France has seized on the dominions of all the weaker powers, to annex them to France; having taken Finland from Sweden, Norway from Denmark, and various colonies from the Dutch, Portuguese, and Spaniards—that, restrained by no laws, she has violated the neutrality of Denmark, Spain, and Switzerland—in fine, that although seven distinct overtures for peace have been made to her government, and although, on all occasions, the language of moderation and justice has been held by the allies, and been followed by corresponding actions, yet she receives every overture for peace with coldness, and contrives to evade, by various subtleties and equivocations, every attempt to restore peace to the world.—Such are Mr. Canning's facts, on which he justifies the origin and continuance of the war; but it must be evident to every one, that before they can be admitted as premises on which to found any just conclusion, it will be necessary to commit to the flames all the records of modern history, all the depositories of state papers, and even all the answers to overtures for peace which bear the signature of the ORATOR himself.

*Married.]* Richard Scott, esq. to Miss Isabella Southart Markland, both of Liverpool.

Mr. J. Birdsall, of Liverpool, to Miss Leather.

Mr. King, distiller, of Liverpool, to Miss Balmer, of Toxteth Park.

The Rev. Thos. Stone, D.D. of Brazen-Nose, rector of Wootton Rivers, Wilts, to Miss Amelia Withington, of Manchester.

Mr. Wm. Thomson, of Ball's-bridge, near Dublin, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Edmund Margerison, esq. of Catterall.

Mr. William Taylor, merchant, to Mary Elizabeth, third daughter of Mr. Hazlehurst, both of Liverpool.

At Warrington, Mr. William Standish, of Standish, to Miss Jones, daughter of the late Dr. J. of Warrington.

At Witton, Mr. Browne, of Warrington, to Miss Holland.

At Wigan, Mr. John Peet, youngest son of Henry P. esq. to Miss Newsham, eldest daughter of James N. esq.

Mr. Smith, surgeon, of Garstang, to Miss E. Davies, of Winmarleigh.

George R. Browne, Esq. of Manchester, to Miss Mary Emmet, of Halifax.



Mr. J. S. Grandy, of Manchester, to Miss Morris, of Holt.

*Died.*] At Liverpool, 77, Mrs. Kerfoot, of St. Ann's.—Mrs. Usher, of the Olympic Circus.—82, Mr. James Woods, sen. of Cheapside.—75, Charles Caldwell, esq. of Bold-street.—53, Mr. Wm. Charnney, of Richmond-row, S. F.—63, Mr. George Sharrock, of Gilbert-street.—33, Mrs. Eleanor Harley, of Lord street.—Mrs. Hughes, druggist, of Whitechapel.—74, Mrs. Eaton, of Tythebarn-street.—34, Mrs. Kitchen, wife of Robert K. esq. of Queen Anne-street.—76, the Rev. John Price, Catholic priest.—22, Mr. John Dyson.—94, Mrs. Priscilla Rawlinson, of West Derby.—58, Mrs. Catharine Anderson.—Miss Emma Murrow.—77, Miss E. Boyen, of Sir Thomas-building.—68, Mr. H. Mercer, of Pembroke-place.—Mrs. Deane, of William-street, and late of Elbow-lane.—At St. Helen's, 70, Mrs. Speakman.—49, Mr. George Gordon, linen draper, of Castle-street.—80, Mrs. Ellen Woodcock, of Kent-square.—Mrs. Lindop, of Duke-street.—74, Mrs. Elizabeth McBride.—61, W. Ripley, esq. of Rodney-street.—70, Lettice, wife of Mr. Edward Jones, of Mary Ann-street.—70, Mr. T. Moss, of Rufford.—Mr. Thomas Nevitt, gunsmith, of Union-street.—Mrs. Branker, wife of P. W. B. esq. of Colquhoun-street.—42, Mary, wife of Mr. T. Gibbons, nail-manufacturer.—Captain David Christie.—Mr. David Hughes, ship-carpenter.—86, Mrs. Moss, of Soho-street.—Mr. Philip Swinden, of Landing-water.—Mr. Geo. Lyon, of Marybone, at an advanced age.—Henry Cook, esq.—Mr. R. Rathbone, chief mate of the Jane.—87, Mr. James Yates, of Flixton.

At Manchester, deservedly regretted, 60, Mrs. Harris, of St. James's-street.—73, Mrs. Elizabeth Rowse. She constantly lamented the evils of war, and was grieved by the consequent distresses of the poor, to whose wants she was never slow to administer.—Mr. Fearnside, head engineer to the water work company.—40, Miss Ann Pricket, milliner.—Mr. Hankinson, of Deansgate.—22, Mrs. Unwin, of Mozley-street.—Suddenly, while sitting in his gig by the side of his wife, Mr. Whitcomb, of London, wholesale druggist.—In the 100th year of his age, Mr. Thomas Dawson, of Deansgate. He was one of the few now living who was present at the battle of Fontenoy, in the year 1745, when he had three horses shot under him. From 1755 to 1763, he was actively employed, being present at the battle of Minden, and other engagements. He retained his faculties to the last hour, and a tolerable state of health, till within a few days of his dissolution.

At Wigan, 26, Mr. John Marsh Aiken.—92, Mrs. Leyland. She had five children, fifteen grand children, and forty-eight great-

grand children.—Mr. Charles Quirk, pawnbroker.—97, Mr. Thomas Alker.—82, Mr. George Rice, sen.—Mr. Thomas Howarth, of the Raven Inn.

At Audenshaw, 63, Mr. Robert Ingham, of the Bull's-head Inn.

At Cross Houses, aged 53, Mrs. Carless; and on the following day, aged 49, Mr. Carless, her husband. They were interred at one grave at Berrington.

At Fairfield, near Warrington, J. Watt, esq.—At Eccles, Mrs. Cooke.

At Bardsea Hall, near Ulverston, 54, Lieutenant General Gale.

At Bolton Ground, near Ulverston, Mrs. Woodburn; she was accidentally burnt to death.

At Lancaster, 33, Mr. Eph. Atkinson.—45, Mr. John Proctor, of the brewery.—93, Mr. Robert Hutton, a painter of local fame.—56, Mr. A. Ferguson.—Mrs. Bamber.—Mrs. Ogle.—Henry Cook, esq.

At Garstang, Capt. Geo. Rigby.—At Skirton, Mr. Henry Kirkham.

At Everton, 56, John March, esq. formerly of Lisbon.

#### CHESHIRE.

Mr. Canning lately visited the salt works and salt mines belonging to Messrs. Bourne, near Northwich. On his descending, he was received with three times three, and when landed below, a salute of 15 blasts was fired, and the Cheshire legion struck up "God save the King." Mr. Canning went round a great part of the mines, and came to the space where a large table was laid out for 100 persons, with all the delicacies of the season. The mines were illuminated with about 15,000 lights: upwards of 300 persons were present. The depth is 112 or 115 yards. Whilst the company was at table many blasts were fired, which had the sound of the rolling of distant thunder. This compliment to a public man of Mr. Canning's fame, is creditable to Mr. Bourne—we have no difference with Mr. C. but for preferring false to truth—and his own fancies to facts.

*Married.*] At Prestbury, Mr. William Hartley, to Miss Nancy Wardle, both of Macclesfield.

At Stockport, Mr. Hugh Ker, of Manchester, to Miss Elizabeth Downing, of Dan-Bank.

*Died.*] At Chester, Joseph Dale, esq.

Mr. Thomas Avern, cork manufacturer, in consequence of the overturning of a coach between Wakefield and Leeds; a man whose memory will be long regretted by his family and friends.

At Witton, Mrs. Firth, wife of Mr. T. Firth, and daughter of Mr. John Highfield, of Leftwich.

Deservedly lamented, Mr. Ralph Ferns, of Stockport, 37.

68, Mrs. Martha Jackson, widow, of Macclesfield.

## DERBYSHIRE.

The *Derby Mercury* records a singular instance of the effects of the inclement season upon aged people; at St. Alkmund's church, in that town, within the space of a week, there were interred, in one grave, from one house, three persons, whose united ages amounted to 241 years.

*Married.*] At Market Drayton, William Charlton, esq. Chilwell, to Miss Broughton, of Tunstall Hall.

*Died.*] At Derby, 45, Nath. Edwards, esq. attorney at law.—29, Mrs. Gawthorn.—65, Mr. William Harrison, one of the brethren of the corporation.—Mrs. Phennoia Wright.—At Sheffield, Miss Buxton.—In the Irongate, Richard Wright, M.D. 83; brother of the late celebrated painter.—68, Mr. Grayson.—88, Sarah, widow of the late Mr. James Wright.—Mrs. Newton, hosier.—In Friar-gate, 26, Miss Moore.

At Heanor, 81, W. Brongh, esq.

At Wirksworth, Mrs. Phæbe Gell, formerly of Battersea.

At Hartshorn, 74, Mrs. Jane Tunnecliffe.

At Fossington, 23, Mrs. R. Spencer.

At Temple Normanton, 66, Mrs. Cocking.

At Brailsford, 99, Phæbe Marphin.

At Chesterfield, Mr. Potter, shoe-maker.—15, Ann Bower, of the small-pox, one of many victims in that neighbourhood.—Mr. Joshua Elliott, 50, gardener.—Mrs. Parkin, wife of Mr. Parkin, of the Nag's Head Inn.—Mrs. Tomlinson, of the Angel Inn.—Mrs. Dilkes, of the Hillside.—74, Mrs. Barber.

At Ashover, William Milnes, esq. lead merchant, after a short indisposition, in the prime of life.

At Shardlow, 85, Mr. Sutton, father of James Sutton, esq. of the Nantwich bank; and about three weeks before, Mrs. Sutton, his wife. They had been married fifty years.

At Swanwick, Hugh Wood, esq. 78.

The Rev. Legh Hoskins Master, of Codnor, many years rector of Lympsfield.

71, Mr. William Gauntley, steward to the Duke of Rutland.

At Ashborne, 72, Mrs. Fletcher.

At Burnaston, 71, Mr. Low.

At Bolsover, 84, Mr. Francis Fidler.

At the Castle Inn, Castleton, Mr. Isaac Hall, jun.

69, Mrs. Winchester, of Bakewell. And a few days after, her husband, Mr. Humphrey Winchester, in his 75th year.

Mrs. Smith, relict of the Rev. Joseph S. at Alvaston.—Mrs. Elizabeth Leigh, widow of Edward Leigh, esq. late of Ashborne.

## NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

During the late snow the Leeds mail-coach, with its passengers, remained all night on the road near the 3th mile stone.

Similar circumstances happened in various parts of the kingdom. All communications and arrivals were in most places interrupted for three or four days.

*Married.*] Dr. Alex. Manson, one of the physicians to the General Hospital, to Ann, daughter of the late T. Grist, gent.

At Newark, S. Sketchley, esq. to Jane, youngest daughter of R. Forster, esq.

At Whetton, near Bingham, W. Jackson, gent. to Miss Burrows.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, near Derby-road, Mr. Hopkin.—79, Mr. F. Boot, of Fennel-street, Loughborough.—In Mount-east-street, 48, Mr. Robt. Graham.—Mrs. Wright, on Richmond-hill.—In Parliament-street, 68, Mrs. E. Richards.—Mrs. E. Wright, Sunhill.—80, Mrs. Ann Heywood, Parliament street.—At Beeston, Mrs. Mary Killingley.—66, Mrs. Hannah Stanley, of Bridlesmith-gate.—76, Mr. Wm. Thornton, Parliament-street.—56, Mr. J. Leach, Academy-court.

At Newark, 78, Mrs. White.—66, Mrs. A. Clarke.—55, Mr. Titus Andrews.—64, Mrs. M. Bowman.—Mrs. Clarke, Castle and Falcon.—85, John Massey.—Mrs. Frank, flour merchant.

At Papplewick, Mr. Geo. Woodhead.—At Lenton, 57, Mr. Jas. Lacey.—40, Mr. T. Ball.—At Mansfield, Mr. Sam. Kirchner.—Mrs. Cartwright.—At Cotgrave, 72, Mr. W. Upton.—At Elton, 63, Mr. Burrows.—At Everton, 65, Mary, widow of the late Rev. Robt. Evans, rector of Loughborough and Beedford.—At Basford, Mrs. Torr.—80, Mrs. Alice Jackson, of Wilford.—At Nuthall, 76, Mrs. Elm.—At Shelford, 82, Mrs. Girtton.—At Moor-green, 89, Mrs. Marg. Nix.

At Beesthorpe Hall, 74, Thomas Bristowe, esq. an eccentric character.

## LINCOLNSHIRE.

Subscriptions for the relief of the poor have been general throughout this county, as well as through the nation at large. Nearly every parish has had its benevolent committee, and all who could spare have subscribed liberally.

We do not attempt to record the numerous instances of persons frozen to death or lost in the snow during the late severe weather. They may be averaged at five or six in every county; and at least as many women and children have been burnt to death from their clothes catching fire!

Several shocking accidents from threshing machines are recorded in *Drummond's Stamford News*. It is surely worth the while of the makers of these machines to provide guards against such accidents, as the persons who use them are so little used to machinery.

A number of the large white birds, from Norway, known commonly by the name of wild swans, lately made their appearance in the neighbourhood of Boston, in consequence of the severity of the winter.

*Married.*]



*Married.*] At Sawtry, W. B. Edwards, esq. of Stamford, banker, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. T. Smith.

At Stamford, Edward Tryon, esq. to Miss Belgrave, daughter of Jeremiah Belgrave, esq. alderman.

At Fulbeck, the Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot, secretary to the Treasury, to Miss Harriet Fane.

Mr. Burton Gilbert, formerly of Peterborough, to Miss Louisa Octavia Hodson, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Hodson, of Market Rasen.

*Died.*] At Stamford, 67, Wm. Washington, clerk of St. Mary's, another Caleb Quotem, being parish clerk and bellows mender, ringer and repairer of cuckoo clocks, architect and breeches maker.—77, Widow Ireland.—21, Wm. Tayton Hare, surviving son of Mr. John H. of Coningsby.—At Freston, 59, Mr. Dickens.—30, Mr. Middleton, farmer and grazier.—At South Kyme, Mrs. Hall.—41, Wm. Harper, esq. of the bank of Edwards, Harper, and co. A widow and eleven children bewail their loss.—81, Mrs. Ann Beckworth.—26, Mrs. Judd, wife of Mr. Samuel J. apothecary.—36, Mrs. Fracy, of the Nag's Head.—40, Mrs. Hoop.—90, Mrs. Boughton, widow of Mr. Thomas B. of Cliffe.—Capt. M. J. Gouch, adjutant in the Peterborough yeomanry cavalry.

At Lincoln, Mr. Robt. Reynolds.—Mr. Bowers, stone-mason.—Henry Swan, esq. much respected; he served the office of mayor in 1785 and 1797.—At Louth, 56, Mr. Jas. Parker.—78, Thomas Stamford.—18, Miss Ann Pinder.—60, Mrs. Phillipson, widow.—68, Mr. W. Hinds.

At Gainsborough, 55, Mrs. Bell, wife of Captain Thomas B.—93, Mrs. Sawyer, widow.—Mrs. Saul.—Mr. John Ruby.

At Barkston, Mr. J. Adnal.

At Grantham, Mr. W. Turner.—Mr. E. Smith, formerly of Newark.

At Sleaford, 73, Mr. J. Harmston, Black-bull-inn.—Mr. Wiseman, maltster.

At Witham-on-the-Hill, 77, George William Johnson, esq.

At Wrawby, Mr. Andrews.

Mrs. Booth, wife of Mr. Booth, maltster, of Holbeck.—At Langtoft, Richard Burton, 44.—Lately, at Imham, near Corby, Mrs. Ann Cole.—88, Mrs. Walker, of Eaton Socon, Beds. formerly of the Cock-inn, but who had retired many years, much respected.—At North Cotes, 80, Mr. John Scole, farmer.—At Great Grimsby, Mrs. Wray.—At Rothwell, Mrs. Essex, 92, formerly of the Bull's-head.—At Rothwell, Mr. Thomas Cooke.—At Fosdyke, 58, Mr. Pepperdine, grazier.—At Swineshead, Mr. Charles Wason, sen. of the Swan-inn.—At Spalding, Mr. Drury.—At Croft, 71, Mr. John Fisher, sen.—At Sancthorpe, Mr. W. Whitworth, of Cuxwold.—At Brotherhouse toll bar, Crowland, Mr. Keaton, 64.—At Crowland, Mrs. Williamson.—At Leverington, 41, Mr.

Robert Stringer.—At Barrowby, 63, Mrs. Eminson.—At Culverthorpe, 78, Mr. John Hilton; and, in a few days, Mrs. Sarah Hilton, 75.—At Grantham, 84, Mrs. Houghton.—At Donington, Thomas Arnall Glead, gent. son of J. G. esq. same place.—Richard Quincey, 38, a man who had experienced great vicissitudes in life.

#### LEICESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] Thomas Dawson, esq. Bread-street, London, to Miss Mary Walker, Northgate-street, Leicester.

Mr. Joseph Bentley, of Leicester, to Mary, only daughter of Mr. James Jackson, of Underwood.

Mr. Thomas Drakeley, of Coventry, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Captain Paddy, of Lutterworth.

Mr. Spence, to Miss Boulton, both of Leicester.

Mr. Bright, of Malden, to Miss Elizabeth Parsons, third daughter of Mr. E. P. of Leicester.

*Died.*] At Leicester, 82, Thomas Paget, esq. of the Newark, partner in the firm of Paris, Paget, and Co. bankers of Leicester, but better known to the public as an eminent and successful breeder, formerly of Ibstock, and as the friend and colleague of the celebrated Bakewell. He was in every sense a good man, and beloved by all who knew him.

Same place, Mr. T. Hill, of the Newark street.

At Peckleton, the Rev. Mr. Wood, many years rector of that parish.

At Scraptoft, Mrs. Carter, sen. mother of the late I. E. Carter, esq.—Mr. Roddle.

At Coton, Mr. Daniel Rawlins, 25.

At Shearsby, Mrs. Walker.

At Diseworth, Thomas Cheslyn, esq. 80, He was the youngest and last surviving of one-and-twenty children of the late Robert and Crve Cheslyn, of Langley Priory, and father of the last high sheriff.

At Great Wigston, Thomas Irvin, gent. 87, formerly a considerable grazier.

At the Old Park Farm, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Mr. Thomas Moore.—At Blaby, Mrs. Brewin Freer.—At Lutterworth, 62, Mrs. Neale.—At Gracedieu Abbey, Charnwood Forest, 67, Mrs. Mary Jesson.—At Shardlow, Mr. Sutton, 85, father of James S. esq. of Broughton-house.—At Uppingham, Mr. Alsebrook, officer of excise, 74.

At the White House, Loughborough Parks, 61, Mr. Robert Cumberland.

At Thringstone, 84, William Avarne, gent. a very ingenious florist.

Joseph Eyre, labourer, 102.

At Sumerby, Rebecca Doro'hea Taylor, eldest daughter of Mr. Isaac Taylor.

At Lockington, 80, Lady Townley, relict of the late Sir Charles Townley, garter-knt. principal king at arms; and afterwards married to the Rev. Thos. Johnson, curate of Lockington; and mother of Wm. Townley, gent. of Long Wharton.

At Loughborough, John Bunkill, gent. at an advanced age.

74. Mrs. Barry, relict of the late Mr. B. of the Lion and Lamb, Leicester.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Mr. A. Hall, of the Bull-head Inn.

At Oadby, Mr. Hidson.—80, Mr. John Waldron, grazier, whose integrity, benevolence, and suavity of manners, produced him general esteem.

At Hinckley, Mrs. Powderill, wife of Mr. Wm. Powderill, of the Blue Boar Inn.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE.

At a sale of land at Stone, several lots were sold at the rate of \$90, 225, and 250 guineas per acre; and thirty-three acres, situated half a mile from the town, were sold for 4000 guineas.

*Married.*] At Caverswall, Mr. W. Ratcliffe, of Park-hall, in Staffordshire, to Miss Harrison, of Bucknall.

At Loughdon, Mr. Charles Higgins, surgeon, of Barton-under-Needwood, to Miss Elizabeth Muchall, one of the daughters of the late Rev. T. Muchall.

*Died.*] At Spring Vale, 64, Mr. John Hill, mercer, of Newcastle-under-Lyme; in 1790, he served the office of high constable.

At Hanley, 28, Mr. Thos. Massey, late an itinerant preacher, in the Westcleyan connection.

At Newcastle, 93, Mr. T. Goodall, cabinet-maker.—Miss M. Smith, second daughter of the late James Smith, gent.

At Newcastle-under-Lyme, in her 101<sup>st</sup> year, Hannah Williams, a widow; she had been confined to her bed great part of the last four years.

At Milford, near Stafford, Mr. Reynolds.

At Penkridge, John Haddersich, gent.

At Stone, 83, Robert Goodhall, gent.

At the Old Springs, T. B. Harding, esq.

At Cheddle Grange, in the prime of life, Mrs. Fowler.—At Brewood, Mr. Henry Green, youngest son of the late Mr. Green, surgeon.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Pitt, of Pearce Hay.—Mrs. Webb, of the Giffard's Arms.—At Bradley-edge, near Bilston, Ellen, eldest daughter of Mr. T. Stokes.

At Walsall Wood, 52, Mr. Thos. Parkes.

Sincerely regretted, Mrs. Round, wife of Mr. Daniel Round, of Brierly Hill, near Bilston.—At Ombersley, 60, Mr. William Jackson.—63, Mrs. Stockley, of Ivetsey Bank.—At Stafford, Mr. Edward Pickin, 84.—Same place, Mrs. E. Burne, 82.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

The Duke of Devonshire has become the patron of the excellent Deaf and Dumb Institution, at Birmingham, and has presented it with 100 guineas.

It having been represented to the Birmingham Chamber of Manufactures and Commerce that preparations are making for introducing two bills of opposite tendency, the one for regulating, extending, and rendering more effectual the act of 5th Elizabeth, cap. 4, sec. 31, entitled, "an Act

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containing divers Orders to secure the Rights of Artificers, Apprentices, &c.;" and another, for the purpose of repealing so much of the said statute as inflicts penalties on persons working at, or exercising trades to which they have not served a seven years' apprenticeship.—It was resolved unanimously,

"That any extension of the said statute, or even its continuance, if enforced, would not only be highly injurious to the manufactures and commerce of the United Kingdom, but greatly oppressive both to masters and journeymen, by restraining them in the liberty of disposing of their time, labor, and capital, in the way they may judge most likely to conduce to their own advantage.

"That the enforcement of the said statute, by preventing a workman from exercising any other trade than the one which he has first acquired, would prove a restraint upon his rightful industry and ingenuity, and would oftentimes, during the fluctuations of commerce, reduce him to beggary.

"That if the statute in question had been enforced it would have operated as a serious impediment to the establishment of such manufactures as are intended for the exclusive supply of foreign or occasional markets, inasmuch as individuals could not prudently have been bound apprentices to such manufactures, nor could capital have been safely embarked therein.

"That the prosperity, extent, and excellence of the manufactures of this town, are to be ascribed principally to the unrestrained freedom of every artificer to exercise his talents in such manner as he thinks proper.

"That, therefore, in the opinion of this chamber, the prosperity of the town of Birmingham and its neighbourhood, and the welfare and independence of its artizans, as well as the general prosperity of the manufactures and commerce of the British empire, render it important that measures be adopted for supporting the bill intended to be introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. Serjeant Onslow, more especially as any extension of the statute in question would be productive of incalculable distress throughout the numerous population employed in the various manufactures of this town and surrounding district.

"S. TERTIUS GALTON, Chairman."

These resolutions are exceedingly well-timed, and tend to set at rest a question that has long interested economists.

*Married.*] Rev. C. Smith, of Navigation-school, to Miss Chambers, of Yardley-house.

At Aston, Mr. C. H. Chambers, of Yardley house, to Miss Mary Powell, of Small Heath.

Mr. George Blyth, of Summer-hill, to Mary, youngest daughter of Mrs. Benton, of the Crescent.

Lieutenant James Freeth, of the royal staff corps, to Harriet, eldest daughter of Mr. John Holt, of Birmingham.

23

*Died.*]



*Died.*] At Birmingham, 54, Miss Mary Farror.—24, Mr. Charles Haywood, merchant, eldest son of Mr. Haywood, of Bordesley-green.—21, Joseph, third son of Mr. G. Parsons, of King Alfred's place.—74, Mrs. Ann Robottom.—58, Mr. John Dutton, late of the Nova-Scotia-gardens.—63, sincerely regretted, Mrs. White, of Windsor-street.—Mrs. March, of Lancaster-street.—87, Mrs. Elizabeth Minshew.—68, Mrs. Bromley, widow of Mr. B. dancing-master.—The wife of Mr. Broadbent, of Smallbrook-street.—78, Mr. John Cooke, of Newhall-street.—35, Mr. John Phillips, printer, having left a large family to lament his death.—63, Mrs. Belcher.—Mrs. Hall, of High-street.—Greatly regretted, 70, Mrs. Hall, of the Parade.—63, Mr. Thomas Ashbury, of Snow-hill.—Mr. William Goode, auctioneer, of New-street.—78, Mr. Thomas Smith, of Deritend.—49, Mrs. Elizabeth Grew, wife of Mr. John G. button-maker.—83, Mrs. Sarah Bryan, of Bartholomew-street.—58, Mr. William Wilkes, of Broad-street.—90, Mrs. Hornblower, wife of Mr. Joseph H.—Mr. John Johnson, of Mosley.—84, Mr. Edward Wilmore.—Mr. Thos. Mantle, of the Seven Stars Tavern.—Mr. Thomas Cook, of the Rose and Crown.—Mrs. Rebecca Stanley, 35.—74, Miss Catherine Blackham.—64, Mrs. Ann Rock, of Birmingham Heath.—107, Mr. Plant, gardener; he enjoyed his faculties perfect to the last.—Mr. John Boole, of the Upper Priory.—At Spark Brook, 81, Mr. Francis Mole.—At Edston, near Wooton, Mr. James Moore.—At Compton Verney, 94, Mr. Robert Green, nearly fifty years steward to Lord Willoughby de Broke.—At Nuneaton, 77, Mrs. Ann Ison.

At Castle Bromwich, sincerely regretted, 26, Mr. Thomas Warren, formerly an eminent auctioneer, of Birmingham. His life was honorable and his end tranquil.

At Icknield-house, after a lingering illness, 26, Robert Coates Wooley, eldest son of James Woolley, esq. banker, of Birmingham.—At Henley, Frances, daughter of the late John Bree, esq. of Beaulieu.—At Willenhall, 73, Mr. J. Whitehouse.—64, James Wyatt, esq. many years an eminent banker in Coventry.

At Coventry, suddenly, much lamented, Mr. Charles Twigg, of Kenilworth.—Mr. Pratt, maltster, of Little Park-street.—Mrs. Horsefall, wife of Mr. T. H.—Mrs. Watson, formerly at Berkswell.—Mrs. Druley, wife of Mr. D. shoemaker.—66, Mrs. Treen.—Much regretted, Mr. Nestor Crump, of West Orchard.—74, Mrs. Bromwich, of Bishop-street.

At Warwick, 62, Mr. Evans.—Mrs. Jane Bryan.—At Rugby, Mrs. Mary Caldecott.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

The inscription of the triumphal arch to be erected at the entrance to the Market-place, proposed and agreed to, is to be altered to the purport or effect following:—

*"SIR ROWLAND HILL, K.B. Lieutenant-General of his Majesty's Forces, &c. &c.; was one of the representatives of this borough in Parliament, in the year of our Lord MDCCCXIV. when this Triumphal Arch and Market were erected by voluntary contribution, as a lasting memorial of the sense entertained by this town and neighbourhood, of the distinguished part which he has borne in the late glorious successes of the Allies, which have destroyed the overwhelming predominance of France, and raised this country to an unequalled height of glory."*

1600l. has already been raised for this purpose.—We entertain doubts in regard to the just application of the word *glory* to a war founded on no greater necessity than appeared in Lord Whitworth's official correspondence; but, as a tribute to the Shropshire hero, we shall be happy to present this local trophy to our readers as soon as it is determined on.

*Married.*] Richard Harper, esq. of Stoke-castle, to Mrs. Symonds, of Sibdon-castle.

William Downes, esq. of Shipton, to Maria, second daughter of Richard Collins, esq.

At Newport, Mr. Francis Norton, of Bishop's-castle, to Miss Humphreys.

At Clunn, E. Jones, esq. of Kencoed, near Newtown, to Miss Bryan, eldest daughter of the late R. Bryan, esq. of Little-hall.

Mr. S. Heighway, jun. of Broseley Wood, to Mrs. Combes, daughter of the Rev. J. Cope, of Bridgnorth.

*Died.*] At Shrewsbury, 38, Mrs. Warton, midwife.—Mr. T. Williams, of Milk-street.—Captain Palmer, of Swan-hill.—78, Mr. Whitefoot, of the Trench-lane, formerly of Condover.—Mrs. Clowes, relict of Samuel Clowes, esq. late of Spothorough-hall.—Mrs. Betton, wife of Mr. John Betton, of the Wyle Cop.—18, Francis, son of the late Mr. Philip Oare, maltster.—79, Mrs. Elizabeth Pryce, of the Abbey Foregate.—At Euchmarsh, 99, John Russell, esq.—At Ludlow, Mr. George Whittall, grocer.—At Ashford, near Ludlow, Jonathan Green, esq.—Deeply regretted, 39, Mr. Joseph Calcott, of Abbots Betton.—At Stour-bridge, where he was visiting, Thomas Corser, esq. of Bridgenorth.—At Long Stanton, 70, Mrs. Chidley, wife of Mr. Joseph Chidley.—At Leighton, 73, deservedly lamented, Mr. Abraham Ward.—At the Polley, near Bishop's-castle, Mr. Morris Simmons.—At Lushcote-mill, 84, Mr. Richard Corfield.—At Long, 93, Mr. Hopton.—At Edmond, Mr. Wm. Rose.—At Brierley Heath, Miss S. Howell.—At Rose Gough, Mr. William Rose.—At Eaton Constantine, Mr. Thomas Smith.—At Pitchford, 73, Mrs. Hall.—At Bradley-hall, 64, Mr. Richard Taylor.—At Chetmarsh, near Bridgnorth, 90, Mr. J. Dudley, clerk upwards of fifty-one years; he made his own coffin nearly twenty years ago.

Suddenly, Col. J. Hill, of the Shropshire

Yeomanry cavalry, eldest son of Sir John Hill, bart. of Hawkstone, in the county of Salop, and brother to Sir Rowland Hill. He was the eldest of five brothers, all of whom have devoted their lives to the service of government.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Thomas Evans, of Kidderminster, to Miss Ann Hillman, second daughter of the late Mr. John Hillman, of Harborough.

At Kidderminster, William Burton, esq. fourth son of the late Sir Charles Burton, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Samuel Skev, esq. of Spring Grove.

William, only son of Richard Dndley, esq. of Tundle-house, near Dudley, to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of Wilham Lewis Davies, esq. of Southampton-place, Euston-square.

*Died.*] In the Tything, near Worcester, 88, Mrs. Tomkyns, relict of Thomas Tomkyns, esq. late of Buskenhill.

Miss West, sister to the late Alderman West, and aunt to the celebrated H. West Betty, esq. the late Young Roscius.

At Dndley, Mr. George Parker, iron-master. At Droitwich, Mr. Reynolds, surgeon.—Lately, at Oxford, Mrs. Pigot.—At Hales Owen, 77, Mr. John Bradley, a truly honest man.

At Blake-brook, near Kidderminster, 74, Matthew Jefferys, esq. a distinguished ornament of society, and much esteemed for the strength of his understanding, the integrity and benevolence of his heart, and the general excellence of his character.

Lately, after a severe illness, which he bore with exemplary patience, Mr. Thomas Welch, of Stourport, Worcestershire. His loss is deeply lamented by all with whom he was acquainted.

At Kinfare, near Stourbridge, Miss Darby, much regretted.—At Northfield, Mrs. Carpenter, relict of Mr. C.—At the Talbot-hotel, Stourbridge, Miss Ambler, of Hagley.—At Bewdley, 87, Mrs. Boston.—Rose Erasmus Lloyd, esq. surgeon of the Worcester militia, which situation he had filled for twenty-one years.—At Martley, Mrs. Nurse, wife of Mr. N.; and, on the day of her funeral, Mr. Nurse was taken ill, and died.—At Forton, 86, Mrs. Herculais.—At G. Hampton, 71, Mrs. Lunn.—At Saintbury Grounds, Mrs. Cooper.—John Follott, esq. of Lichill.—At Norton-lodge, 71, Thos. Bird, esq. attorney, of Worcester.—At Ashford, Jonathan Green, esq.—At Springbank, John Pullaway, esq.—At Upton Snodsbury, 61, Mr. J. Woodward.—At Oldswinford, 89, Mr. Geo. Kendal.—At Worcester, 72, Mr. Jos. Wheeler.

#### HEREFORDSHIRE AND MONMOUTH.

The late meeting of the Herefordshire Agricultural Society was numerous attended. Many fine bulls were exhibited, and premiums were voted to Mr. Gravener, of the Parks, Mr. Thomas Jeffries, of Pem-

bridge, and Mr. Joseph Wainwright, of King's Caple, for his four-year old bull.

*Died.*] At Hinton, 59, W. Downes, esq. formerly a solicitor of Gloucester.

At Peterchurch, aged, Miss Delahoy. At Cum, 69, Mr. Maddy.

At Ross, Mr. Daniel Pearce.—85, Mr. Joseph Hardwick.

At Hay, W. Grizier, aged 110 years.

At Lower Bullingham, 37, Mr. W. Cooke.—At Belston, Mr. James Mathews.

At Mansell, Mr. Gardiner.—At Cradley, 99, Mrs. Ann Roberts.

At Hereford, Mrs. Watkins, wife of Benjamin W. esq. much regretted.

At Cleeve, near Ross, Anne, wife of Philip Jones, esq. daughter of the late William Hutcheson, esq. of Dowry-square, and a lineal descendant of the Man of Ross.

At Monmouth, 88, Thomas Hollings, esq. mayor in 1802.—Mrs. Jones.—Mr. J. Cope.

At Wainpywill, 95, Mrs. M. Ambrose.

At Blackbrook, Master Briggs.—At the Morr, Mr. Powles.—At Chepstow, 84, Mrs. Jane Thomas.—Miss Mary Taylor, a performer on the tenor-viol.

At Ragland, 54, James Greene, esq. of Turton Tower, Leicestershire.

#### GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

A chapel is about to be built at Cheltenham, in aid of the established church.

A subscription for the relief of the poor of Ireland, has been very judiciously set on foot at Clifton. The names of Lord Dunally, Mrs. Landevese, and Mr. Makro, appear for £1. each. Perhaps the poor of no country in the world, stand more in need of a liberal subscription than the Irish poor.

The Bristol Samaritan Society have published a report of its useful benevolencies, and it appears that its expenditure of last year exceeded 450l.

The Gloucester Lying-in Society, since its establishment in 1793, has relieved 1223 women; yet the subscriptions scarcely amount to 40l. per annum! Surely the ladies who frequent Cheltenham would soon double its funds, if the Gloucestershire ladies continue backward in their support.

A permanent subscription library has been established at Tewkesbury.

The anniversary of the birth day of the late Mr. Fox, was celebrated in the accustomed manner at Bristol, by a numerous meeting at the Bush tavern. At the tables presided C. A. Elton, esq. and Sir Henry Protheroe. Among the company present were Lord Dornier, T. Weld, of Lulworth Castle, G. Blount, — Bodenheim, — Chadwick, — Castle, Michael Hinton Castle, G. E. Sanders, I. N. Sanders, Thomas Morgan, Joseph Smith, M. M. Coates, and Robert Bruce, esqs. the Rev. Michael Maurice, Captains Ferrers, Brailsford, and Andrew Smith, and many other



other gentlemen of respectability. An able, manly, and well-timed speech of Mr. M. COATES, has been read with interest throughout the nation; and we regret our inability to make room for it.

*Married.*] The Rev. W. L. Glover, to Miss Rebecca Cooke.

Dr. Dyer, to Miss M. S. Lowe, both of Bristol.—Mr. Daniel Boit, to Miss M. A. Squibb, both of Bristol.

Samuel Burdge, esq. of Pawlett, to Mrs. Crandon.

The Rev. D. G. Wait, to Miss P. Morgan, of Bristol.

Mr. Isaac Thomson, of Hawkesbury Upton, to Miss Jane Phelps, of Sopworth.

Arthur Forbes, esq. to Miss Caroline Armitage, of Burton.

*Died.*] At Bristol, 79, Mr. W. Roberts, of Park-place.—Mrs. Ash, of Union-street.—75, Mr. W. Rice.—Mrs. Bennett.—68, Mrs. M. Jenkins.—Rear Admiral George Gregory, in Portland-square.—76, Mrs. Franklyn, of Prichard-street.—71, Mrs. Allen.—76, John Cottle, esq.—Mr. John Rose, printer.—80, Sir John Durbin, an alderman of Bristol.—Miss Strode, late of Temple Cloud.—Mrs. Frances James.—72, Mrs. Hester Farnam.—Lewis Fisher, esq. merchant.—75, Mr. John Hutchins, a man of uncommon worth.—Mrs. Poole, of St. James's, Barton.—Miss Mary Bowen.—In Castle Green, Thomas Haynes, esq.—In Tinker's Close, Mr. Bowles.—Mr. Shaw, St. Michael's Hill.—Miss C. B. Fox.—69, Mrs. Ann Hopton, of Redcliff Hill.—Mrs. Kirby, G. P. O.—Miss Mary Bally.—Mrs. Mary Jones, Horse Fair, 78.—Dr. Hooper, of Castle-street.—94, Mrs. M. Cole.—78, Mrs. Sarah Ford, distiller.—Mr. Thomas White, of Merchant-street, At Wotton, Mrs. Pike.—At Tetbury, Mrs. Paul.—At Quinsley, John Vizard, esq.—At Ashton, Miss Morgan.—At Maysfield, Mrs. Woodward.—At Stroud, Mr. W. Tanner.—Mr. Benjamin Bird.

At Thornbury, 74, K. Grove, esq. late of Bristol Bridge.—At Liston Hill, Mrs. Bryant.—At Westbury, Miss Eliza Sturge.—At Huchicote, Mrs. Colchester.—At Bourton, 71, Mrs. Ashwin, an exemplary character.—At Frampton, 88, Richard Bond, esq.—52, Mr. John Pearce, statutory.—At Side Farm, Mrs. Lyne.—At Brockwear, 19, Thomas, son of Captain Moxley.—At Alderley, Mrs. Ann Hale.

At Gloucester, Miss H. Washburn, of Westgate-street.—Miss Elizabeth Griffiths.

At Southam, 71, Richard Baghott De la Bere, esq. brother of Thomas Baghott De la Bere, esq. of that place. The knightly family of De la Bere accompanied the Norman conqueror, and obtained a settlement at Kinnorsley, Herefordshire, where they resided in great splendour. In the course of the intermediate centuries, they were connected with families of the

highest rank—the Earls of Hereford, the Talbots, &c.

At Staunton, Mr. Thomas Crimp.—Mrs. Arnold.—At Savoyhampton, 99, Mrs. E. Panter.—At Yale, Mrs. Goodenough.

At Upton, 76, Mrs. Howell, of Carmarthen.—At Stone, Miss Sarah Wolferston.

At Beach, 51, Mr. John Welton, after 12 years confinement to his bed.

At Cockbury, 81, Mr. R. White.

At Greet, 78, Mrs. Heavens.—At Winchcomb, Mrs. Ireland, and Mr. Joseph Pardington.—82, Mr. Samuel Heaven, of Frocester.—At Colcombe, Mr. John Mason.—At Kingscote, Mr. Newnham.

At Winstone, Mr. John Haviland, and Mrs. Okey.—At Chipping Campden, Edward Cotterill, esq. solicitor.

At Cheltenham, 77, Mrs. Hayward.—Peter Touchet, esq. of Herts, and formerly of Radragrove.—Mrs. White Melville, of Strathkinness.

At Tewkesbury, 64, Mr. Orme, late of Upton.—Mrs. Fletcher, and Mrs. Hart, sisters.—Miss Webb.—Mr. Lloyd.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

Some writer has taken up one of the valuable columns of the Oxford Herald, in defending the University against a supposed charge of ours, in relation to the Herculaneum MSS.; but he, in truth, was combating a phantom of his own creation, and no feeling or suggestion of ours. We regretted the delay, but charged no one as the cause.

*Died.*] At Oxford, 63, in High-street, John Persous, esq. alderman, and formerly twice mayor of the city of Oxford. His memory will be cherished with respect, and his loss is generally and sincerely lamented.—46, Mr. William Bunting, of Jesus College.—80, Mrs. Pettipher, of St. Ebbe's.—At Littlemore, Mr. Robert Saunders, of Broad-street.—87, Mr. Thomas Rooke, of St. Giles's.—Mrs. Davis, at the Chequer inn.—Mr. Harry Hillier, of Magdalen parish.—13, Miss Priscilla Dodson.—Thomas, eldest son of Thomas R. Walker, esq.—87, Joseph Austin, of St. Giles's.—94, Mrs. Carpenter, of All Saints.—In Holwell, 70, Mrs. Chapman, relict of the Rev. Joseph C. D.D. late President of Trinity college.—Mr. Hawkins, of Trinity college.

At Yarnton, Mrs. Cooper.—At Little Bourton, 75, Somerville West.

At Little Baskeley, 69, Mr. John Billing.—At Great Milton, Mr. John Kent, surgeon of the Oxford militia.

At Banbury, Mr. Joseph Enock.—Mrs. Isaac, of Banbury.—Mr. E. Copley, of Banbury.

#### BUCKS AND BERKS.

*Married.*] At Biddesdon Park, the Rev. W. Cobbald, vicar of Leithorne, to Miss Maria Mabbot, of Southcot Lodge.

D. Ludgate, esq. of Eton, to Miss C. Smith.

*Died.*]

*Died.*] At Abingdon, 81, Edward Thonhill, of Kingston Lisle, esq. one of the oldest magistrates and deputy lieutenants.

96, Mrs. Hester Taylor, of East Hagbourn.—At Woodside, Old Windsor, Miss L. M. Leake.—At Newbury, 66, J. Grantham, esq.—At Chislesey, La. Enraght, esq.

At Hugendon Green, 87, Mrs. Marg. Wooler.—At Purley Hall, the Rev. H. Wilder, LL.D. rector of Sulham, and a magistrate of Oxford and Berks.

At Denham, Mrs. M. Whitfield, relict of George W. esq. of Southwark.

At Olney, 80, Mr. J. Gredah, many years an eminent writing master.

At High Wycombe, 76, Mr. Aimuty.—At Great Brickhill, Mr. J. Cherny, sen.—At Stonehill, 70, Mrs. Dewe.

At Medgham, the Rev. P. Gill, rector of Tidmarsh.—At Maldenhead, 20, Mrs. J. E. Langdon.—At Buckingham, Mr. W. Ovitts.—At Southampton, J. Dean, esq. many years a magistrate, and the receiver-general of the county of Berks.

#### BEDS AND HERTS.

*Married.*] T. Thornhill, esq. of Kingston Lisle, to Miss Eliz. Baro, of Benham.

The Rev. G. Davys, to Miss M. A. Mapletoft, of Anstye, Herts.

J. Pryor, esq. of Luton, to Miss Sarah Fowler, of Toddington.

At Tring, the Rev. J. Rees, to Miss A. Sutton.

*Died.*] At Hertford, Mr. E. Stallibrass.—86, Captain W. Thompson, formerly in the Jamaica trade.—At Moor Park, 79, R. Williams, esq. He is ascertained to have died in possession of freehold and personal property considerably above half a million sterling; the whole of which, with the exception of 50,000*l.* to his second son, and a suitable provision for his widow, during her life, is left to his eldest son, Member for Dorchester.—At Turvey, 55, Mrs. Mather, wife of B. M. esq.

At St. Alban's, 73, John Kentish, esq. 70, the Rev. Sir Philip Monoux, rector of Sandy and Tempsford.

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

The snow accumulated on the borders of Northamptonshire and Warwickshire to a height altogether unprecedented. In the neighbourhood of Dunchurch, and for a few miles round that place, the drifts exceeded the height of twenty-four feet.

The amount of tonnage, in 1813, on the Grand Junction Canal, was 168,390*l.* 12*s.* which was greater than the tonnage of the preceding year by 26,479*l.*

*Married.*] The Rev. J. K. Hall, A.M. of Kettering, to Miss Fry.

Mr. James Powell, of Whitecross-street, London, to Phoebe, daughter of S. Sharman, esq. of Wellingborough.

*Died.*] At Great Houghton, Charlotte, wife of the Rev. Richard Williams, rector of Markfield.

At Uffington, 86, Mrs. Brumhead, of Belmistorpe.

At Wakerley, 68, the Rev. S. Hunt, rector of that parish, and also of St. George's, in Stamford.

At Whilton, 61, the Rev. William Lucas Rose, rector of that parish, and vicar of East Hadnon.

At Long Brickley, 74, Mrs. Eliz. Freeman.

#### CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND HUNTS.

*Married.*] At March, Mr. Joseph Saberton, jun. of Chatteria, to Miss Skeels, daughter of Thos. S. esq. of Stonea.

At Wisbech, Mr. R. Underwood, to Mrs. Stanton.

Edw. Greene, esq. of St. Ives, to Miss A. W. Allpress, of Thorny Abbey.

*Died.*] At Lawston, M<sup>rs</sup>. Ann Haylock. At Paxton, 87, R. Reynolds, esq.

At Cambridge, 60, Mr. Harman James.—28, Mr. Charles Pratt.—Mr. Timney, apothecary.—Mrs. Fiske, wife of the Rev. Robert F. rector of Fulbourn.—Mrs. Gordon, widow of Mr. Henry G. chapel clerk to Trinity College.—In the 87th year of her age, Mrs. Nicholson, widow of Mr. J. N. formerly a well-known bookseller in this town.

At Lynn, Mrs. Gardner.—64, Mrs. Blankett.—45, Mr. F. Davison.—Mr. Oxley, merchant.

At St. Ives, 76, Mrs. Smith, formerly of the Crown, Huntingdon.

At Huntingdon, Mrs. Crisel.—45, Mr. Francis Davison, carpenter.

At Wisbech, 73, Mr. Robert Lee, chief constable.

#### NORFOLK.

Mr. Rigby, the eminent surgeon of Norwich, has recently printed, for local circulation, a very able appeal on the subject of vaccination, in which he remarks on the still great number of victims to the small-pox. Nothing but an act of parliament will get the better of the prejudices which have been artfully excited among the vulgar.

*Married.*] The Rev. C. Holley, of Holme, to Miss E. A. Stilewood, of Kington.

John Morton, esq. to Miss Mary Browne, of Thingley Hall.

Mr. Candier, surgeon, of G. Yarmouth, to Miss Walker, of Walpole.

Mr. E. D. Alston, of Diss, to Miss E. Freeborn, of G. Maplestead.

*Died.*] At Norwich, 51, Mrs. Purday.—79, Mr. John Southgate.—80, Mrs. Black.

—Mrs. Geldert, S.P.—Mr. Chas. Lay, attorney-at-law.—89, Mr. H. Thurlow.—48, Mrs. Staff.—Mr. Stephen Mathews.—91, Mrs. Ann Hawkins.—Mrs. English, of St. Stephen's.—Mr. Walton, of St. Mary's.

At Scratby Hall, 68, the Countess Dowager Home, a woman of the most amiable character and benevolent practices.



At Forncet, St. Mary, 51, Mr. James Doe.—At Loddon, 25, Mr. Last Sayer.—67, Mrs. Alexander.—At Wasingham, 25, Mrs. A. F. Johnson, of Cleý.—At East Dereham, 74, Mrs. Clemmens.—75, Mrs. Utting.—At St. Germain's, the Rev. Mr. Johnson.—At Hartford Bridges, 43, Mr. James Callington.—At Worstead, W. Bird, esq.—At Great Dunham, 20, Mr. Kittner Pond.—At Eppingham, 40, Mr. W. Estlaugh.—At Watton, Miss Sallit.—At Tivetshall, 72, Mr. Benj. Bell.

At Yarmouth, 77, Mrs. Thompson.—44, suddenly, Mr. John Newman.—67, Mr. Z. Beckham.—82, Mrs. A. Woodcock.—27, Mr. Orford, jun.—76, Mrs. Martin.—60, Mr. Browne, painter.

At Tyney St. Lawrence, 78, Mrs. Beach.—At Swanton Abbots, 82, Mrs. Cook.—At Harleston, 79, Mr. John Whartes.—At Downham Market, 82, Mr. W. Dixon.—At G. Melton, Mr. T. Betts, by the fall of a tree.

## SUFFOLK.

At Livermere Magna, on the 9th of January, the thermometer at noon was at 12°, and at night was 1½° below Zero, or within 1° as cold as in 1795.

*Married.*] J. G. Daniels, esq. to Miss S. Stammers, both of Nayland.

W. F. Schrieber, esq. to Miss F. M. Shildham, of Marlesford Hall.

Mr. R. Waller, of Bury, to Miss Maria Plume, of Stansfield.

*Died.*] At Sutton, 72, Mrs. Edwards.—At Woodbridge, Mrs. Wilkinson.—At Kedington, 79, R. S. Sims, esq.—At Mil-den Hall, 12, Master Jos. Gedge.—At Stanton, 89, Mrs. Adam, late of Soham.—At Roydon, 67, Mrs. Brady.

At Bury, 48, Mr. W. White.—32, Mr. John Adams.—Mrs. Cooper, wife of D. Cooper, esq.—76, Mrs. Story.

At Stowmarket, 90, Mrs. Fiddeman.

At Ipswich, 25, Mr. Thos. White.

At Sudbury, 63, Mr. Seth Bull.—74, Mr. W. Jones, brewer; who, from a small beginning, accumulated nearly 200,000l.

At Eye, Mrs. Britley.

At Winston Hall, 70, Mr. Pettit.—At Grandisburgh, Mr. Joseph Henchman, surgeon.—At Dringstone, 74, John Howe, esq. a friend to the poor.—At Little Bealme, 82, Mrs. Suggate.—At Occold, 32, R. M. Rush, esq.—At Dullingham, 72, Mr. A. Clements.—At Needham Market, 80, Mr. James Steward.—At Ixworth, Mrs. Eliz. Layzell.—At Wickham, Mrs. Wal-ford.—At Earl Stonham, 71, Mrs. Tydman.—At Rickinghall, Mrs. Domes.—At Rolstead Hall, Mrs. Brand, a benevolent lady.—At Ingham, Mrs. Woudedge.—At Filsham Hall, 70, Thomas Cornham, esq.—At Thurston, 66, Mrs. Last; and a few days after, 77, Mr. Last, her husband.

## ESSEX.

*Married.*] Mr. T. W. Thompson, mer-

chant, of Southwold, to Miss F. Ascough, of Halloway Place.

Mr. William Voring, of Sudbury, to Miss Jane Berwick, of North Bridge.

H. Peters, esq. of Betchworth, to Miss C. M. S. Campbell, of Liston Hall.

B. Witson, esq. of Kirby Hall, to Miss Davey, of Chelmsford.

Mr. W. Stammers, of Fingringhoe, to Miss C. D. Ley, of Laya Marney.

Mr. I. Betts, of Boeking, to Miss L. Wright, of Chelmsford.

*Died.*] At Keldredon Hall, Monica, second daughter of John Wright, esq.

At Terling Place, Anne, the wife of John Strutt, esq., one of the most amiable of her sex.—At Great Baddow, Joseph Aldridge, esq.—At Colchester, 62, the Rev. Robert Storry, 33 years vicar of St. Peter's.—At Runwells, Mrs. Balls.—At Widford, the Rev. P. Saunders.—Mrs. Eliz. Leigh, of Ashborne.—At Woodford, 84, the Rev. J. Saunders, rector of that place and of Woodham Mortimer.

At Great Coggleshall, Mr. E. Wood.—At Boring, near Rochford, Mr. D. Phillips.—At Leyto, 74, Mrs. M. Mason.—At Mayn's Farm, 53, Mr. G. Rallings.

At Chelmsford, 58, Mr. William Knight, one of the society of friends. Distinguished by strict integrity and great benevolence of disposition, his loss will be much felt by a numerous family of survivors.

## KENT.

A confederate of a notorious stock jobbing London Morning Paper, came to the Ship Inn at Dover, between one and two in the morning on the 21st, wet, as he said, from jumping out of the boat that brought him from France. He called himself Colonel Walter de Dornberg, and had the impudence to send an express to Admiral Foley in the Downs, to request he would communicate his arrival by telegraph to London, and the News—that Napoleon was slain by the Cossacks,—Paris in flames, &c. &c. Fortunately Admiral F. was on his guard; but the miscreant got off in a post-chaise and four, and entered London with white cockades, &c. producing the desired effect on the tunds. He disappeared somewhere between St. Paul's and Temple Bar.

Ramsgate pier has suffered much damage during the late fatal storms.

The charities to the poor have been liberal and extensive throughout this county, during the late severe weather.

Many artificers of Chatham dock yard, are proceeding to the new dock yard which is about to be established at Quebec.

Two transports, the Beresford and Nancy, which lately sailed from the Downs for Holland, full of troops, were lately lost on the Haake sand, and only 42 persons saved from one of them!

*Married.*]

*Married.*] J. Lee, esq. of Maidstone, to Miss E. Boghurst.

Richard Harrison, esq. of Sandwich, to Miss Curling, of St. Peter's.

The Rev. W. Williams, to Miss Sarah Friend, of Brook's End.

David Wood, esq. to Miss Ramsden, of Canterbury.

W. H. Baldoock, esq. of Petham, to Miss E. Delmar, of Canterbury.

Captain Forbes, 55th, to Miss E. A. Sayer, of Dover.

John Russell, esq. of New Romney, to Miss Sarah Harrison, of Chiddle Park.

Mr. Charles Stephenson, of Maidstone, to Miss A. M. Richardson, of Reed Court.

Captain Kains, R. N. to Miss Gould, of Rochester.

*Died.*] At Canterbury, 71, Mr. Thomas Rye, —43, Mrs. M. Powell, hosier.—57, Mr. Goomar.—Mrs. Shadden.—Mrs. Jacob, wife of J. V. J. esq.

At Maidstone, 63, Mr. John Blake, many years printer and conductor of that respectable paper the Maidstone Journal.

—65, the Rev. Thomas Bailey.

At Dover, 35, Mrs. Hambrook.—Miss Payn, York hotel.—101, Mr. Grace, stay maker.—62, Mr. Marks, builder.—91, Peter Fector, esq. of the well-known house of Minet and Fector.—70, Mrs. Mary Belsey.

At Rochester, the Rev. Robert Perry, B.D. rector of Staplehurst.—Mr. R. Fleet, S. F.

At Tunbridge Wells, 33, Mrs. F. M. Jansen, widow of C. J. Jansen, esq., and youngest daughter of the late Richard Cumberland, esq. the celebrated poet and dramatist.

At Chatham, 79, Mr. Jeffery Horne.—Mr. Varnall, sen.—87, Mr. W. Landen.

At Margate, 80, Mrs. Carter.—Mrs. Marg. Gore.

At Ramsgate, 67, Mrs. Jane Jarman.

At Tenterden, Mr. Thomas Carpenter, —66, Mr. Espinett.—At Folkestone, 56, Mrs. Sarah Major.—35, Mr. Robert Baker.

—30, Mrs. Jones.—87, Mr. John Fuller.

At Faversham, 80, Mrs. Wilson.—85, Mr. James Southac.—At Whitstable, 70, Mr. Thomas Hyder.—30, Miss Mount.—At Chilham, Mr. W. Tiddeman.—At Hol-  
feghorn, Mrs. Russell.—At Hythe, 82, Mrs. Pamphlet.

At Woolwich, 77, Lieutenant-General Huddleston, Colonel Commandant of the 5th battalion of the Royal regiment of artillery. He had been 57 years an officer of artillery, during which time he had been employed on many active and arduous services, in America, the West Indies, France, &c. Among other duties on which he had been engaged, was that of supporting General Wolfe at Louisbourg. He was an upright, virtuous, and religious man, and a zealous and an excellent officer.

## SUSSEX.

*Married.*] At Itchenor, Mr. Padwick, of Compton, to Miss Gibbs, of Itchenor.

E. Vidall, esq. to Anna Jane, daughter of the Rev. James Capper, of Wilmington.

*Died.*] At Chichester, Mr. William Milington, builder.—Mr. Prince, many years a verger.—Major Anthony Greene, late Secretary to the Military Board at Calcutta.—Mrs. Barker.—At the Priory, 69, Henry Frankland, of Muntham, esq. Vice-admiral of the Red.

At Rye, Mr. Mugridge, formerly of Cuckfield.—At Rotherfield, Robert Fry, gent. captain in the late North Devonshire Legion of Volunteers.

At Arundel, Mr. W. Lane, merchant.

At Norton-under-Huendon, 75, Matthew Quantock, esq. late Colonel of the Yeovil volunteer regiment.

At his house at Brighton, 76, William Lane, esq. formerly of the Minerva Printing-office, London; from which concern he had retired about ten years, in favour of his late partner Mr. Newman. He was long distinguished for his copious publication of Novels, and for the energy with which he established circulating libraries in every town, and almost every village of the empire. For many years he was senior captain of one of the regiments of London militia; and was at that time well known for his hospitalities at Greenwich, the usual head-quarters of the regiment. No man knew the world better, and none better how to manage and enjoy it. He was twice married, and his second lady survives him, but has left no children.

HAMPSHIRE.

A public library is about to be established, by subscription, at the New Rooms, Green Row, Portsmouth, where will be introduced useful Works, Monthly Publications, Newspapers, &c.

*Married.*] Mr. Jonathan Page, of the Dock Yard, to Miss Harop, of London.

John Burridge, esq. banker, of Portsmouth, to Miss Heather, eldest daughter of Thomas H. esq. merchant.

*Died.*] At Portsmouth, Mrs. Isaac, 35; and in three days her husband, Mr. Levy Isaac, 92. They were the oldest inhabitants on the Point, having lived much respected, in one house, nearly 60 years.

In the prime of life, Mr. Daniel Lowe, attorney-at-law, Portsea.—Lieut. Charles Hill, formerly of his Majesty's ship Rota.

At Gosport, Captain Holworthy, of the Suffolk Militia.—At Fratton, Mrs. Hill, wife of Mr. H. sen. farmer.—Mrs. Roberts, of Cross-street, Portsea.

At Winchester, John Ridding, esq. a gentleman greatly respected in an extensive circle of business, and one of the aldermen.—In the Soke, Mrs. Smith.—In the prime of life, Mr. Robert Buckley.—Mr. Isaac Phillamour, of St. George's-street.

At



At Basingstoke, J. Mulford, esq. remarkable for several eccentricities.

At Southampton, Brigadier-General Spry, who held a command for some time in the fifth division of the British army in the Peninsula. He sacrificed his life, at the age of 44, by remaining in hard service in Spain, many months after he ought to have been at home attending to the commencement of a fatal complaint.

At Freemantle House, 74, John Hill, esq.—Mrs. Pearce.

The Rev. T. Sheppard, D.D. rector of Quarley, and vicar of Basingstoke.—At Lymington, Lieutenant d'Altonville, of the Royal Foreign Artillery.—At Upper Ryde, 25, Mr. John Bone, jun.—79, Mrs. Jenny Jennings.—65, Mrs. S. Mumford.—Miss Pelham, daughter of the Hon. Charles A. P. She died at St. Lawrence Cottage, in the Isle of Wight.

At Portsmouth, Lady Carter, the respected widow and the amiable counterpart of Sir John Carter, an account of whom was given at page 566, of our 25th volume. The sweetness of her temper, the cheerfulness of her disposition, and the urbanity of her deportment, rendered her the object of regard and esteem to those who enjoyed opportunities of associating with her. She was ever alive to the genuine feelings of friendship; hence, her friends uniformly received from her the most assiduous and delicate attentions: and, by anticipating the wishes of those around her, she could not fail to please and delight, and to endear herself to them. She studied more the comforts of others than her own: self was with her, on all occasions, a secondary consideration. Perfectly guileless in her own mind, she naturally received all who approached her with affability, frankness, and benevolence.—

"So pure, so good, she scarce could guess at sin,

"But thought the world without like that within."

Calumny and slander were niter strangers to her breast; and scandal slurred her society: for she was constantly ready to defend the absent; and to offer every possible excuse in extenuation of the conduct of others, when brought under the lash of censure, even though they were not her immediate friends. If censure ever escaped her lips, it must have been most deservedly due indeed. To her domestics, she was kind and humane; and when necessary their friend. In the varied character of daughter, sister, wife, and mother, she was a pattern of excellence. A constant and zealous friend of the poor and necessitous. Her acts of kindness and charity were known but to few, except those who were the frequent objects of them. A case of real distress would instinctively direct her hand to her purse. Her virtues were all of the true Christian stamp; mild and unassuming,

candid and friendly, benevolent and attractive: for her religion was that of Christ; the religion of the heart; pure and simple, unfeigned and unobtrusional. She was the partisan of no sect, established or tolerated: but the friend of the virtuous and the good, of every persuasion: she looked more to the character, than to the religious opinions of her friends. She died, as she lived, in peace with God and man.

#### WILTSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Westbury, the Rev. D. G. Wait, to Miss Priscilla Morgan, of Bristol.

At Mere, Mr. Charles Barnes, to Miss Hannah Jukes.

At Sopworth, Mr. James Thomson, to Miss Jane Phelps.

Mr. W. Galford, to Miss Napier, of Westbury.

Mr. James Bullock, of Devizes, to Miss Amor, of Ayebury.

*Died.*] At Warminster, Mr. Marks, postmaster.—90, the Rev. Peter Debary, vicar of Hushorn-Tarrant, and of Burbage, Wilts.—At Clatford, Mr. Thomas Norris.—At Corham, Mrs. Stump.—Mr. Young.—At Preshure, Samuel Taylor, esq.—At Chippenham, Mrs. Russ.—Mr. T. Hulbert, Sunning.—At Urchfont, 20, Mr. Edward Legge, son of the Rev. Mr. L.—At Sapworth, Mr. Samuel Witchell.

At South Wrixhall, 97, Mrs. Catherine Long, the last surviving sister of W. L. esq. By the will of this lady it appears her personal effects were sworn under 175,000*l.*; the legacies and annuities exceed in number one hundred, and amount in value to little short of 50,000*l.* The remainder of her personal estate, exceeding 100,000*l.* falls to the Rev. Charles Coxwell, of Abington, and Thomas Biuges, esq. of Melksham, her late steward.

#### SOMERSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] G. T. Seymour, esq. of Belmont, to Miss Marianne Billingsley, of Ashwick Grove.

Capt. W. H. B. Tremlett, R. N. to Miss Fanny Dawson, of Mosley Hill.

Mr. R. Howell, of Alhampton, to Miss M. C. Moody, of Maiden Bradley.

Mr. R. G. Andras, to Miss Susan Coombs, both of Bath.

G. Peacocke, esq. to Miss Donaldson, both of Bath.

Mr. W. Gooden, of Dunleigh, to Miss Rebecca Bryant, of Bridgwater.

*Died.*] At Bath, 78, Mrs. Golney.—89, Ames Hellicar, esq. formerly of Bristol.—In Sidney-place, 66, Colin Mackenzie, esq. of Scatwell.—75, Mrs. A. Stewart.—80, Mrs. Sharp.—82, Mrs. B. Lloyd.—47, Mr. Chas. Dewetos.—The Rev. Mr. Ainsworth, Catholic priest.—In Great Bedford-street, Marianne, wife of Dr. H. Shute.—85, Lady Eliz. Ross, widow of Lieut. Gen. Sir James Ross.—John Stonar, esq. of Bolton.—Mrs. Silcocks.—Mrs. Fisher.—13, Miss Tottenham.—Mr. Thos. Collins.—Joseph Jekyll, esq.

esq. of Marlbro' buildings.—61, Mrs. Wall, of Clipping Sodbury.—In Lansdown-place, the Rev. Thomas Harcastle, formerly fellow of Morton-college, Oxford, and Anglo-Saxon professor at that university, rector of Gamlingay, in Cambridgeshire, and of Wapley in Gloucestershire.

At Frome, 71, Mrs. Davis, late of Horningsham.—At Taunton, regretted, James Grosset, esq.—Mrs. Doman.—38, E. E. Jeffries, esq. of Terrhill-house.

At Tarley, 94, Mrs. Wiltshire.—At Shepton Maller, 55, Mrs. Hippisley.—At Bath Easton, Mr. Bolwell.—At Nether-Stowey, 44, Mr. W. Sully, much lamented.—At Ninehead, Mary Blake, from not lying down when her clothes had caught fire.—At Beach, 51, Mr. John Wiltos.—At Lambridge, Mrs. Sturge.—At Liston-hill, Mrs. Bryant.—At Marshfield, Mrs. Woodward.—At Weston, 59, Mrs. Whittington.

## DORSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Elswood, solicitor, of Chard, to Miss Pinney, of Blackdown-house.

Mr. J. Morris, to Miss Phelps, of Bookbridge-street.

At Great Toller, Mr. J. Smith, 78, to Miss A. Neale, 24.

*Died.*] Mrs. Sarah Snelgar, widow of the late Mr. Wm. S. paper maker, Cary Mills, near Wareham. The consistency of her character, and remarkable patience under continued afflictions, will long en-  
dear her memory.

At Blandford, 78, Mr. W. Symonds.

At Dorchester, 92, Mrs. Brown.—Mrs. Hunt.—At Charminster, Mrs. Doddard.

At Ensham House, Mrs. Bower.—At Miller's Close Cottage, Mrs. Roper.—Mr. Tizard, of Muston Farm.

## DEVONSHIRE.

At a meeting of the Honiton Bible Society, a son of the Black Emperor Touisant, now about 19, was introduced by J. Symes, esq. and during the proceedings he made a very spirited harangue on the worth of the Bible and the value of Christianity.

Mr. Woolmer's paper is published on Saturdays, and not on Thursdays, as stated by mistake in our last.

*Married.*] John Chanter, esq. of Biddeford, to Miss J. Roberts, of Barnstaple.

At North Tawton, Mr. James Rawlings, of Exeter, to Miss Susan Sweet.

At Plymouth, J. Boon, esq. to Mrs. Densham; and on the same morning, R. Densham, esq. son of Mrs. D. to Miss Boon, daughter of J. B. esq.—John Steer, jun. esq. to Miss Wakeham.

The Rev. W. T. Richards, rector of Stoke Abbot, to Miss Amelia Strachan, of Clifden.

At Kingsteignton, Mr. James Pulling, R.N. to Miss Langley, of Gappah.

*Died.*] At Axminster, Miss Mary Stephens.—At Englishcombe, Mrs. S. Hughes, wife of the Rev. D. H.

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At Honiton, 106, Mr. William Rat-tenbury.

At Exeter, much lamented, Capt. John Stuckham, R.N.—23, Miss E. Strong.—Mr. Thomas Hemens, of Dunford.—Miss Hart.—88, Mrs. Baghall.—Miss Bowditch.—23, Mrs. Merryfield.—Mr. John Hetrell.—73, Mr. Hugh Powell, much regretted.—Two paupers, Rebecca Rheubel, aged 103, and Eliz. Langridge, aged 101.—40, Mr. W. Whiddon.—Mr. Chiccott.—39, Mrs. Hemer.

At Tiverton, 81, Beavis Wood, esq. forty-eight years town clerk, and a respected and distinguished freemason.—67, the Rev. T. E. Clarke, rector of Clayhidon.

At Moretonhampstead, 57, Mr. N. German.—At Cadeleigh Court, 80, John Rissell Moore, esq.—At Newton Abbot, Miss Pollixfen, a very amiable lady.—At Stedcombe, 76, the Rev. R. H. Hallett, rector of Exmouth.—At Exmouth, Lieut.-Col. Mann, in the East India Company service.—67, Mr. M. Halse.—71, Mr. Thomas Stapeling.—At Whimsey House, John Parker, esq. of the East Devon Militia.—At Stoke, Mrs. Fennimore.—At Stonehouse, Mr. Thomas James, R. N.

## CORNWALL.

*Married.*] Mr. C. J. Lott, packet-office, Falmouth, to Miss Mitchell.

*Died.*] At Truro, 68, Walter Reed, esq.—J. Whitbread, esq. son of Jacob W. esq. of Loudham Hall.

## WALES.

Sir S. R. Glynné lately entertained and distributed premiums, at Hawarden, among his tenants for agricultural improvements.

A shock of an earthquake was felt on the 20th, at Knill Court, and other places in Radnorshire; and a storm of thunder, &c. took place at Harpton.

*Married.*] Henry Allen, jun. esq. of the Lodge, Brecon, to Miss Sarah Anne Lloyd, of Cairn.

Mr. Rees Jones, of Ystrad, to Miss Griffiths, of Caesgaskin.

*Died.*] At Aber-ty-Sant, 101, Mr. Rees Morgan Rees.—15, Master Fred. Tymbs Jenkins, second and last surviving son of the two sons of Mr. J. printer, of Swansea, both of whom he lost in five days!—At Carmarthen, 57, Mrs. Lloyd.—At Pen-y-fan, 92, Evan Griffiths, esq.

At Wrexham, 24, Mary-Anne, eldest daughter of Richard Lloyd, esq. banker, of that town; and, aged 22, Eliza, his second and only surviving daughter. The shock which the death of these two amiable young ladies gave their affectionate father, who had long been an invalid in this city, produced a second apoplectic seizure, which deprived him of life, to the sincere regret of numerous friends and relations, by whom he was held in the greatest esteem and veneration: a man of more benevolent heart—more compassionate to



the poor—and of a more endearing disposition than Mr. Lloyd, never adorned the circles of human society.

#### SCOTLAND.

*Married.*] Francis Jeffery, esq. of Edinburgh, to Miss Wilkes, daughter of Chas. W. esq. of New York.

*Died.*] At Violet Bank, Dumfries, 75, John Johnstone, esq.

*At Terraguthie, 110, James Black, retaining his distinct hearing to the last, and within a few weeks of his death, with his spectacles, reading his small print Bible. He lately got an entire new set of teeth.*

At Edinburgh, 75, Donald Smith, esq. banker, and formerly lord provost of the city.

At Paisley, Mr. William McFarlane, student in divinity. He was the son of Daniel McFarlane, distiller, of Paisley, and was born 14th February, 1794. After two years' attendance on an English teacher, he entered the grammar school of Paisley, and under the able instructions of that eminent teacher Mr. John Fiddie, made great and rapid classical attainments; for he was pronounced fully qualified to be sent to the university a year sooner than usual. Even at this period he discovered a maturity of judgment beyond his years. The approbation bestowed by the various professors, and the uniform eminence which he attained, in the studies to which his attention was directed, proved that he was not prematurely hurried to that seminary. He continued to prosecute his studies in Glasgow, for six sessions, devoting that period to the classics, polite literature, mathematics, and astronomy. His diligence was unremitting, having never been a day absent, from the time of his entering the grammar school; and he engaged in no study without acquiring a competent knowledge of it before he desisted from the pursuit. The usual amusements of youth did not attract his notice, or employ his time, for he would be seen walking thoughtfully along, while those of his years were busily engaged in play; and, as he cultivated the intimacy of but few, his time was not spent, or lost, by the interruption of the frivolous or the vain. The practice of calling forth exertion, and rewarding merit by an annual exhibition of prizes, handsomely obtains in the University of Glasgow; and to him who considers the necessity of stimulating the human mind by hopes, and bearing it forward to honourable distinction, this regulation of that learned body will appear peculiarly salutary. The love of praise, or desire of superiority, excited the subject of this memoir to put forth his energy. He obtained in each class, the first prize given for general merit, and of such prizes as were allotted for the best essays: he gained one or two yearly, so that he regularly carried home, at the end of the session, two or more of these pledges of success. The merits of some of his performances procured the

warmest commendation; and, on some occasions, he was solicited to make copies, to be deposited in the class libraries. This mark of respect was considered by him as more honourable than the more showy distinction conferred at the annual exhibition. When he had finished this long and successful course of preparatory study, he went in November 1812, to the University of Edinburgh, and commenced the various branches connected with the study of divinity. From his earliest years, he fixed his views on the clerical profession, and even before reason was supposed to dawn, he was proud of the idea of being, at some future period, a preacher. The early bent of his mind was rather encouraged, not opposed; and he continued steadily at all periods to the impressions at first received, never having been known to express a wish for any other profession. He was reserved and retired in his habits, but his varied literature, and acute observation, while in company, gave him great readiness in discovering characters, and advantages in argument. It was not easy to evade the force or ingenuity of his remarks; and his sententious mode of speaking, with a full distinct enunciation, rendered his conversation peculiarly agreeable. He thus gained upon the regard of those to whom he was known; the impression he made was favourable and lasting. His aim was utility and ornament, and he secured the esteem and friendship of all to whom he was introduced. The valuable circle of acquaintance which he formed in Edinburgh, will long esteem his worth, and regret his loss. Many to whom he was personally unknown, but to whom an honest fame had carried a favourable report, have sympathised in his fate; and, to use the language of one, who had for him nearly a paternal regard, he has been far heard of, for his period of life; and wherever his name was mentioned, it was spoken of with respect. But this promising prospect of respectability and usefulness, was to be overcast, for in the spring of 1813, he was severely attacked with cough, and stricture in the chest. He had been for nearly twelve years, less or more, subject to cough and mucous discharge from the bronchia, with occasional spitting of blood. The pulse had been quicker than usual for many years, and he felt a considerable degree of breathlessness for some months. The seeds of phthisis were in the habit, the baneful fruit might have been prognosticated by a skilful observer, and it required only time and cold exposure, to bring the complaint to maturity. He was accustomed to dress too thin, and the chilly state of body, that is intended to give us warning of approaching or commenced danger, was suffered to proceed. This insufficient protection from clothing, has cost multitudes their health and lives; and it is unfortunate, that when we are put in the way

way of making attainments in the most elegant pursuits, so little regard is paid to the preservation of health, without which no pleasure can be relished, and all accomplishments are vain. Our feelings inculcate the necessity of attending to comfortable clothing, but these feelings are unheeded, or if they excite a momentary notice, obtain not due attention. It is thought effeminate to have recourse to a greater load of dress, to ward off the evil. The inconsequence is therefore submitted to, and hence the calamity from consumptive complaints, which spread so extensively in this island, strip so many families of their fairest hopes, their promised supports, involving them in tears and vain regrets.

## IRELAND.

Mr. Magee, late printer of the Dublin Evening Post, has had another verdict against him for a libel, viz. for publishing the Kilkenny Catholic Resolutions, which the chairman of the meeting, Capt. Bryan, had not the courage to avow. Mr. Magee is, in consequence, sentenced to pay a fine of 1000*l.* to be imprisoned for six months, to commence from the expiration of his former sentence, and to give security to keep the peace, himself in 1000*l.* and two sureties for 500*l.* each.

## DEATHS ABROAD.

At Paris, 94, the celebrated Bernardin St. Pierre, keeper of the botanic garden, author of the *Studies of Nature*, and other works.

In the West Indies, on board the *Ram*, one of Admiral Sir Francis Laforey's dispatch schooners, Mr. Edward Kennedy, aged 24, youngest son of the late Mr. John K. formerly of Highbury-place, latterly of Brompton-row. He had passed for lieutenant, and was on the eve of promotion, when, having volunteered to serve on board the above vessel, he perished with her in the dreadful hurricane of the 23d of August last. Excellence in exalted rank is seldom suffered to depart without some public testimony of regret, some tribute of admiration and respect, nor should merit, established and acknowledged in any station, pass unnoticed, because untimely checked in its career, and fatally arrested in its progress to that fame which seemed insured to its continuance. The subject of this memoir entered at an early age into the service of his country, and up to the time of his loss was constantly and actively engaged in it; an enterprising spirit and a heedless intrepidity frequently subjected him to danger, from some of which he but miraculously escaped: he was, on one occasion, so fortunately and directly indebted to the humane attention and indefatigable perseverance of strangers, that mention of it cannot be omitted. In 1807, while on board the *Bellette* sloop, a Prussian messenger was proceeding in her to this country with dispatches of importance;

approaching the Suffolk coast, the weather, which had for some time been tempestuous, became so much more so, that it was not thought prudent to attempt landing; the messenger, however, appeared so anxious to be put on shore, and so strongly represented the consequences of delay, that Mr. Kennedy volunteered, with six men, to put off with him. Nearing the shore the storm increased, and a tremendous sea having borne away the rudder of the boat and left her quite unmanageable, in another moment washed every one overboard. Mr. Kennedy, being an excellent swimmer, struggled until his strength was exhausted, when he sunk; as soon as the weather had calmed a little, boats went out, and he was accidentally brought up with a boat hook, but without the least appearance of animation; being conveyed on shore, he was left on the beach while search was making for the others, so completely in vain did they consider any attempts to restore him. Mrs. Lacey, a lady residing at South-Wold, having seen the accident from a distance, repaired to the spot, and directed him to be instantly taken to her house; the usual means were immediately employed, the lady and her family using their utmost personal exertions till professional assistance was procured. No hope was even then given, and it must have been something little short of an almost inspired persuasion of success that under such discouragement prompted them to increased efforts; they were continued, and at length symptoms of returning life were shewn; with transport they were witnessed and encouraged till perfect restoration was effected. The satisfaction of that moment, and the sensations of the breast that had thus accomplished the object of its Christian-like solicitude, may, or rather cannot be imagined. Mr. Kennedy and one sailor were all that were saved. He soon afterwards left the *Bellette*, and in the very next cruise she foundered in the North Seas, and all were lost. Preserved in one instance from a premature fate, and avoiding it in another, it still, alas, too certainly awaited him, and that, where the firm mind and friendly hand could nothing have availed, contending with the overwhelming horrors of the hurricane. His excellence as a sailor is attested by his admiral in the account he transmitted to his family of his unfortunate and distressing end. His endearing qualities as a brother, and his intrinsic virtues as a son, are impressed on the recollection of those towards whose happiness they were unemittingly exerted. While his surviving relatives are yet fondly and frequently reverting to past events, and in the active exercise of their memories are retracing occurrences that almost recall him to their circle, they will, in all of those connected with his professional life, meet some consoling record of his merit. As they re-



view his exemplary conduct in the discharge of every private duty, they will find it to have been invariably regulated by a strict and honorable principle, seconded by the amiable impulse of an affectionate heart.

The happy conviction that such reflections must produce, aided by a proper resignation to the all-wise decisions of Omnipotence, will no doubt assist to soften their regret, and mitigate their grief.

### REPORT OF DISEASES,

From November 25, 1815, to February 24, 1814.

<b>C</b> ATARRHUS .....	50	Dyspepsia .....	3
Rheumatismus Acutus .....	12	Pyrosis .....	1
————— Chronicus .....	17	Colica .....	1
————— Arthriticus .....	2	Gastrodynia .....	4
Lumbago .....	3	Enterodynia .....	4
Tussis et Dyspnœa .....	45	Dysenteria .....	3
————— Hæmoptoe .....	10	Diarrhœa .....	5
Peripneumonia .....	5	Nephralgia .....	1
Bronchitis Acuta .....	3	Ischuria .....	2
————— Asthenica .....	4	Dysuria .....	1
Asthma .....	3	Ascites .....	3
Pertussis .....	6	Asthenia .....	10
Pleurodynia .....	3	Cephalalgia .....	6
Phthisis Pulmonalis .....	5	Vertigo .....	3
Scrofula .....	2	Hemiplegia .....	4
Marasmus .....	2	Epilepsia .....	1
Abdomen Tumidum .....	1	Mania .....	1
Morbi Infantiles .....	12	Phrenitis .....	1
Synochus .....	1	Syncope .....	1
Typhus .....	2	Hypochondriasis .....	2
Cynanche .....	3	Hysteria .....	1
Rubeola .....	2	Abortio .....	1
Urticaria .....	1	Amenorrhœa .....	6
Eczema .....	1	Leucorrhœa .....	2

Several of the diseases now enumerated have been influenced, if not altogether occasioned, by the state of the weather, which has not only been particularly severe, but accompanied by phenomena inimical to health. The frost has continued, with very short intervals of remission, from December to the present time. Fogs of unusual density and long duration have prevailed. Easterly winds have annoyed the healthy, and much affected the sick; in short, a more distressing season has rarely occurred.

Catarrhal and bronchial complaints were observed to be more than usually prevalent the latter end of November; they somewhat declined the beginning, but augmented towards the end, of December, and endured with unabated severity through January; at present they have somewhat subsided. Asthma has proved very violent in some individuals, whilst others, who in general suffer much when the atmosphere is humid, have escaped. Hemiplegia has affected some persons in whom, from their youth and temperate habits, it would not have been expected.

In a case of bilious disease the patient was obliged to take calomel and active purgatives almost daily for a fortnight, before the excretions began to assume a natural condition. The subject of the complaint was a merchant in extensive business, and of course extremely anxious to recover speedily. This anxiety, so common and natural, is highly prejudicial, and tends to retard recovery. In the case in question the pulse was generally from 100 to 112, though no other indication of febrile diathesis was present. I have seen such cases treated as fevers. The patient was naturally irritable, and tormented himself with suspecting he suffered complaints that did not even threaten him. The only danger was that these feelings should increase so as to become a primary consideration. The state of the liver and intestines, however, improving, every unpleasant symptom disappeared. I have observed similar circumstances on several occasions, and have no doubt that mental derangement, when the tendency to it begins to be obvious, may sometimes be prevented by attending to the condition of the alvine excretions.

Craven-street, Feb. 25, 1814.

SAMUEL FOTHERGILL.

### CHEMICAL REPORT.

**W**E have seen it stated in a French newspaper, and we believe the statement to have been confirmed by a letter from Sir Humphry Davy, now in Paris, to Sir Joseph Banks, that the discovery of an important new body has been announced to the French National Institute, by M. Courtois. This substance is obtained from kelp, and at the temperature

temperature of  $158^{\circ}$  it assumes the state of a gas which is of a deep violet colour. Oxygen and carbon exert no action on it; but, when combined with hydrogen, it produces muriatic acid; and, it is said, that the same product is also formed by the agency of phosphorus upon it. Its combinations with the metals take place without the evolution of any gas; with the metallic oxides its compounds are soluble in water, and with ammonia a new detonating substance is formed. But to what particular class of bodies this very extraordinary one should be referred, we are at present quite unable to point out, and must wait for the next arrival of the French Philosophical Journals, for more accurate intelligence upon the subject.

A new vegetable principle has been detected in the *Cocculus Indicus*, or Indian Berry, a substance sufficiently well-known to fishermen, who often use it in their ground bait for the purpose of intoxicating, or otherwise disabling their prey, and thus by causing them to ascend to the surface of the water, rendering their capture more easy. This principle has been denominated *Picrotoxine*, and is that on which depend the peculiar deleterious properties of the *Cocculus Indicus*. It is of a white colour when pure, and is crystallizable. It is easily soluble in alcohol, but very sparingly so in water. Strong sulphuric acid, vinegar, and the alkalis, also dissolve it, as does nitric acid, by which, with the agency of heat it is converted into oxalic acid.

The matter to which saffron owes its beautiful colour, is likewise said by Bouillon, Lagrange, and Vogel, to be a distinct vegetable principle. It is obtained by digesting an aqueous extract of saffron in alcohol, which, upon being evaporated, leaves behind this matter in a state of purity. It is of course easily soluble, both in alcohol and water; and its solution, when exposed to light, or the action of oxymuriatic acid, becomes colourless. But its most distinguishing property, and from which its name *Polychroite* has originated, is that of being changed, from its deep yellow colour, to an intense blue, by the addition of sulphuric acid, and to a green by nitric acid.

An ingenious bleacher on the continent has lately been enabled to turn out thread of an exquisite degree of whiteness, by simply boiling it with well-burnt charcoal, in the proportion of 1,400 eils of the former, and 3 ounces of the latter; and we are a little surprised that the many very useful properties possessed by charcoal, as an agent upon dead animal and vegetable matter, are not more extensively made use of in our numerous manufactories at home.

A new vegetable acid has been procured from the *boletus pseudo-ignarius*, by Bracconot, which he has accordingly called *boletic acid*, and which in many respects resembles the other vegetable acids, except in being volatile when heated like benzoic acid.

Our knowledge of the composition of the various animal fluids, has been much increased by the labours of Professor Berzelius. This accurate and indefatigable chemist has proved, that blood does really contain a notable proportion of iron, but that it is in no degree the cause of its red colour, as has been supposed by Fourcroy and others. He has clearly shown, that the animal fluids owe their distinctive character to substances which are peculiar to them alone. Thus bile contains a principle perfectly different from every thing else which has accordingly been designated by the name of *biliary matter*; and, in like manner, saliva possesses its peculiar *salivary matter*. In other respects, most of these fluids are composed of the same ingredients, combined together in different proportions.

A foundation for a most important revolution in the hitherto received doctrines of heat, proposed by Black, Lavoisier, and Irvine, has been afforded by the ingenious and elaborate experiments which were instituted to determine the specific heat of the different gases, by M. M. Delaroche and Berard. But the apparatus which these gentlemen employed, was necessarily so very complicated, and the experiments themselves so very nice and intricate, that we must here be content merely to say, that they completely enabled their ingenious authors to attain the object for which they were undertaken; for, were we to attempt an outline of them, we should unavoidably prove unintelligible.

To such a prodigious extent has the power of producing artificial cold been lately increased, that we have now the means of freezing even alcohol itself. This, it is said, may be effected by condensing to a great degree the air in the vessel which contains the alcohol to be frozen, and then, having previously exposed it to a strong frigorific mixture, permitting the air to escape from it as suddenly as possible. It has long been known that, during the condensation of air, a considerable quantity of sensible heat is constantly evolved, and it is surprising, that the very simple process, just described, which is naturally suggested by this fact, has never been before employed.

Mr. BRANDE has lately shewn, by experiments before the Royal Society, that the phenomenon of more heat being communicated to the negative ball of two electrified balls, between which a lighted candle is placed, arises from the same cause that the negative end of the voltaic battery attracts combustibles; and that the carbonaceous matter of the flame conveys the heat to the negative ball. It appeared, however, that flames produced by other substances heated the positive ball in a higher degree.

A lectureship in mineralogy has been endowed by the Crown, at Oxford, and Mr. BUCKLAND, of Corpus, has been appointed the first lecturer.



## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

**COTTON.**—There continues to be much interest excited as to the prices of Cotton; in the beginning of last week little business was effected. About Wednesday some forced sales were said to be made, 400 bags; Pernams at 2s., Maranhams and Bahias at 2s. 9d., Surats at 21d. and 22d., and 200 Pernams sold at 3s.; 150 Bengals 18d.; several parcels of the latter offering at the same price the following day, and about 1100 bales were purchased, some very ordinary at 16½d. and 17d.; there was a renewed demand immediately in the market, and 500 bags were sold at 18½d. and 18½d.; 400 Pernams 3s., and 300 Bahias 2s. 10d.

**Liverpool.**—During the greater part of the last week there was very little doing in cottons; the market extremely heavy, and some few sales were making privately at low prices; but within the last day or two many of the Manchester dealers have been here, and prices have advanced, particularly Brazils, about 1½d. per lb. Nothing is doing, however, on speculation.

**Spices.**—There continues to be considerable interest excited as to the prices likely to be maintained, and some fluctuation continues in the market. Pepper can be stated at little variation. 170 bags Pimento in the sale of last week, the rates realized for the best quality in the sale 16½d. and 16½d. Mace and Nutmegs lower. Cinnamon in request at our quotations.

**Silk.**—Bengals may be stated at a premium from 8l. to 10l. on the last sale; the inferior qualities of the thrown more advanced than the better descriptions.

**Hemp, Flax, and Tallow.**—The prices of Hemp and Flax can only be nominally given; the partial sales that are effected are on so very limited a scale that it cannot be mentioned as a market price. Tallow maintains the late rates, and some of the holders demanding so high as 110s. for yellow candle tallow; but the sales have of late been very limited.

**Coals.**—Newcastle—Bishop Main; Hebburn Main 65s. 9d.; Heaton 65s. 6d.; Walls End Bewicke 65s. 6d. to 65s. 9d.; Walls End Manor 65s.; Walls End Temple 65s. 6d.; Willington 65s. to 65s. 3d.; Welsh 70s.

**Provisions.**—There is much fluctuation in the prices of Provisions. The sales of Beef have been rather considerable at our lowest quotations, yet some of the holders continue very sanguine, and expect an advance on the highest rate.—Pork may be mentioned nearly under the same circumstances.—The Butter market has continued extremely brisk, and the prices advancing.

**Sugars.**—The request for British Plantation Muscovades continued very languid during the last week; the prices could be stated at little variation. The general languor of the London markets may be attributed to several causes, to the high prices preventing the usual consumption and export.

**Coffee.**—There continues to be great fluctuation in the prices of Coffee; the languid demand, and the very considerable depression, occasioned the withdrawing of two very extensive sales which had been previously advertised.

**Rum.**—The demand for Rum has been very steady, though not on an extensive scale; the prices are little varied.

**Dye-woods.**—The demand for Dye-woods continues.

**Tobacco.**—The exportation of Tobacco continues to be very considerable; the demand is not extensive, the prices unvaried.

A letter from New York to a gentleman at Bristol, dated Nov. 16, 1813, states that "the cotton factories are increasing very much in this country. A manufactory which works by steam twenty thousand spindles, for spinning fine twist up to No. 100, is just opened here, and several more for spinning fine twist are about to be established. It is lighted by the Winsor gas. The woollen factories are also increasing very fast, and the quantity of Merino wool raised in this country is beyond conception. The wool is found not to degenerate, but on the contrary to improve. The attention of the farmers is now so devoted to the raising of Merino wool, that the markets suffer from the want of butter and cheese."

## Prices of Merchandise, Feb. 26.

	£. s. d.	to	£. s. d.	
Coffee, West India ordinary	4 12 0	to	4 15 0	per cwt.
—, —, fine	6 9 0	—	7 0 0	ditto.
—, Mocha	9 0 0	—	9 10 0	ditto.
Cotton, West India, common	0 2 3	—	0 2 4	per lb.
—, Denrara	0 2 7	—	0 2 10	ditto.
Flax, Riga	95 0 0	—	0 0 0	per ton.
Hops, new, Pockets	5 12 0	—	12 0 0	per cwt.
—, —, Bags	5 12 0	—	10 0 0	ditto.
Iron, British, Bars	14 0 0	—	14 10 0	per ton.

Iron,

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	
Iron, British, Pigs . . . . .	8	0	0	to	9	0	0	per ton.
Oil, salad . . . . .	27	0	0	—	30	0	0	per half chest.
—, Galipoli . . . . .	105	0	0	—	0	0	0	per ton.
Rags, Hamburg . . . . .	2	13	0	—	2	16	0	per cwt.
—, Italian, fine . . . . .	3	12	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Silk, China . . . . .	1	5	0	—	1	9	0	per lb.
—, Bengal, skein . . . . .	0	15	0	—	1	4	0	ditto.
Sugar, Jamaica, brown . . . . .	6	0	0	—	6	3	0	per cwt.
—, —, fine . . . . .	6	11	0	—	6	16	0	ditto.
—, East India . . . . .	6	2	0	—	6	16	0	ditto.
—, lump, fine . . . . .	8	8	0	—	8	18	0	ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon . . . . .	0	13	6	—	0	0	0	per lb.
—, Cloves . . . . .	0	11	6	—	0	12	6	ditto.
—, Nutmegs . . . . .	0	15	0	—	0	17	0	ditto.
—, Pepper, black . . . . .	0	1	9	—	0	2	9½	ditto.
—, —, white . . . . .	0	3	10	—	0	4	0	ditto.
Tallow, town melted . . . . .	4	19	6	—	0	0	0	per cwt.
—, Russia, yellow . . . . .	5	10	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Tea, Bohea . . . . .	0	2	5	—	0	2	3	per lb.
—, Hyson, fine . . . . .	0	5	5	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old . . . . .	90	0	0	—	120	0	0	per pipe.
—, Port, old . . . . .	120	0	0	—	125	0	0	ditto.

Prices of Bullion, per oz.—Portugal Gold, in coin, 5l. 10s.; in bars, 5l. 8s.—Silver, in bars, standard, 6s. 11½d.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Co.'s Canal Office, No. 9, Change Alley, Cornhill; Commercial Dock shares fetch 140l. per share.—West India ditto, 160l.—The Grand Junction CANAL shares fetch 233l. per share.—The Grand Surry, 80l.—And the Leicester Union, 110l.—The East London Water-Works, 63l.—The Grand Junction 50l.—And the West Middlesex, 32l.—The Albion INSURANCE OFFICE shares fetch 43l.—The Globe 112l.—And the Imperial 45l.

The 3 per cent. cons. on the 26th were 70½; 5 per cent. 97½; new annuities, 27.

### MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

**D**URING the intervals of thaw tillage has proceeded upon the light lands; probably half of it may be finished upon such in most parts of the south. Farmers are anxiously waiting for the breaking up of the frost, when, with favourable weather, the lands may be expected to work in the most perfect state, and the seeding business to go on with rapidity. The threshing machine has, during a long time, been frequently resorted to, chiefly with the view of employing the labourers. Forward pease look well, and in general all the crops upon the ground. The wheats are a full plant, and although they appear sickly in colour, from the effects of the cold upon undrained and chilled soils, and in greatly exposed situations, there is little doubt of their perfect recovery, in a genial spring, which may be reasonably expected to succeed the present severe season, and, with the blessing of a good blooming time, another large wheat crop may be looked for.

The straw yard in a good state, and the cattle healthy; but turnips short and mostly decayed, from the severity of the weather, even in many instances where the roots were drawn and stored, but with insufficient care. Swedish turnips have generally resisted the frost, with some exceptions. The sheep have lambed very successfully, excepting where exposure to the severity of the frost has destroyed the lambs, and this misfortune has taken place to some extent, though by no means to that of former days. The incessant importunity of writers on husbandry, through so many years, has at length prevailed on a number of the farmers, of all the well-managed districts, both of North and South Britain, to protect their sheep from the rigours of winter; and their example, it is hoped, will become general, with respect to other animals as well as sheep. Cattle markets, exorbitantly high. Store pigs, said never to have been so scarce and dear, reported to be worth 16s. per stone, of 8lb.; wools, still rising.

Smithfield: Beef 6s. 4d. to 7s. 8d.—Mutton 8s. to 8s. 6d.—Veal 7s. to 9s.—Lamb 20s. to 25s. per quarter.—Pork 7s. to 9s. 6d.—Bacon 8s. 3d.—Fish ditto 7s. 4d. to 7s. 8d.—Fat 6s. 8d.—Skins 30s. to 70s.—Oil cake 16l. 16s.—Potatoes 4l. to 5l.—Chat ditto 2l. to 2l. 10s.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 46s. to 78s.—Barley 30s. to 42s.—Oats 14s. to 34s.—The quartern loaf 12½d.—Hay 4l. to 5l. 5s.—Clever ditto 5l. to 7l. 7s.—Straw 1l. 12s. to 2l. 8s.

METEOROLOGICAL.



## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

## Barometer.

Highest 29.29 Feb. 18. Wind East.  
 Lowest 27.97 Jan. 29. — N.W.

## Thermometer.

Highest 48°. Feb. 2 & 15. Wind West.  
 Lowest 16°. — 24th. — East.

This variation occurred between the evenings of the 28th and 29th of January, the mercury falling from 28.95 to 27.97; and between that evening and the rest the rise of the mercury was equally rapid. During the time the wind was N.W.

Greatest 96-hour variation in 24 hours, } an inch.

Greatest variation in 24 hours, } 14°.

On the morning of the 18th the mercury was as low as 20°, and at the same hour on the next day it stood at 34°.

We have no occasion again to notice the small quantity of rain that is fallen; and though the snow still lies on many parts of the country where it was drifted, or where it was thrown up in ridges to obtain passages for carriages, yet there has been very little fallen during the last month. The weather has not only been dry, but the atmosphere has been very clear; of the thirty-one days, nineteen have been set down as brilliant. On two or three, has been a little rain, and one only is marked as foggy.

The average height of the barometer is 29.6, nearly: that of the thermometer, 53°.16, which is exceedingly low. Once, as is noted above the mercury, in the barometer, was under 28°, which is something lower than we ever witnessed it: the fall was rapid, and, as is almost uniformly the case, the rise was equally rapid. At its very low state, it is never long stationary, scarcely, we suspect, an hour; whereas, when it rises gradually to its greatest heights, it will be stationary, or nearly so, for days together.

We have heard the accuracy of the last Report called in question, respecting the lowest degree of cold experienced in this place: we have seen accounts in the Liverpool Mercury, and in other provincial papers, which have stated the thermometer to have been as low as 30, or 33, or 4 degrees below the freezing point, which seems to justify the accounts of those who, in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, have given the lowest points at 5°, 7°, 9°, &c. What has happened in the north of England we know not, but in and near London, we still believe it never was so low as what has been stated, unless the instrument were subject to a peculiar degree of moisture and evaporation, by an eddy of winds. Cold winds, in general, without evaporation, produce very little effect on the thermometer. We have enquired at the Royal Society, and find that the lowest degree of cold registered at that place during the winter, has been 15°, which corresponds with the observations on the south side of Highgate Hill; and we understand, upon good authority, that the thermometer kept at Sir Joseph Banks's house, has been at no time much lower than this.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS, &amp;c.

As it may be presumed that the plan of COMMON SENSE, at page 133, &c. will be acted upon more or less, we have printed an extra Number of this Magazine, to meet the desire that is likely to arise for the general perusal and preservation of that Paper. We shall be glad to receive from some of our Mathematical Correspondents, a detailed set of Tables adapted to the use of the Societies therein proposed.

Several enquirers are informed, that we are anxious to receive Drawings of all new Buildings, with appropriate descriptions. We are pleased to find that this new feature of our work has excited so universal an interest.

Our old Friends and Correspondents will be gratified to learn, that the commencement of a New Year has been distinguished by the same augmentation of our sale that we have usually experienced for seventeen years past. This single fact speaks volumes in reply to verbal and bigotted calumniators, and is conclusive in regard to the genuine opinions of the intelligent part of the public.

Mr. PILGRIM's and Mr. LOFFET's papers came to hand too late in this short month.

ERRATA.—In the first paragraph of the paper of COMMON SENSE, at p. 133, dele the first therefore; and in the note, p. 137, dele the words, on any scale.

Mr. HOOKER desires us to say, that for the chance of drawing 10 black balls, it is necessary to make 38 or 39 trials, instead of 24.

In Mr. DICK's paper, at page 19, col. 1, for National Institution, read Rational Institution.